

Shorter Examples
Mo. TO *Tynwhitts*
LILY'S
GRAMMAR-RULES,
Book FOR 1722
Childrens *Latin* Exercises;
Mo. WITH AN *Tynwhitts*
EXPLANATION,
TO EACH
RULE.

By WILLIAM WILLYMOT, LL.D.

For the Use of *Eton* School.

L O N D O N:

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1722

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OR an Emphasis, that is, an Earnestness, Stress, Vehemence; as,

I my self forc't her away: I my self paid the

THE First CONCORD.

*The Agreement of the Nominative Case
and Verb.*

Verbum Personale cohæret, &c.

A Verb Personal, or a Verb that has Persons, must be of the same Number and Person, that the Nominative Case is of; as,

1. From the Blood of *Medusa's* Head cut off by *Persus*, immediately started up *Pegasus*, the flying Horse.

2. While two *Dogs* are fighting for a Bone, in comes a *Third*, and runs away with it.

3. There never was any *Hypocrite* so disguis'd, but he had some Mark or other yet, to be known by.

With a Conjunction Copulative between them.

1. *A Proud Man and a Covetous Man are never at rest.*
2. *The Wife and Husband ought never to be angry both at once.*

Without a Conjunction Copulative.

1. *As long as a deceitful Slave, a rigid Father, an unconscionable Bawd, a flattering Prostitute shall be in the World; Menander shall live.*

Nominativus primæ vel, &c.

When Boys, in turning English into Latin meet with, I, You, We, Ye, they must be sure not to set down, Ego, Tu, Nos, and Vos, for them, but leave them out, unless there be a Difference, Distinction, or Opposition between two Parties; as,

1. *Is thy Eye evil, because I am Good?*
2. *As we are Happy or Miserable compared with others, so other People are Miserable or Happy, compar'd with us.*
3. *Plutus's Servant having committed a great Fault: Sapphirus, says he, do you beat that Fellow; for I am angry.*

‘ **O** Ran Emphasis, *that is, an Earnestness, Stress, Vehemence; as,*

1. *I my self forc't her away: I my self paid the Money for her: She was brought Home to my House.*

2. *Some Men will be always telling Stories with an [I did this] and [I did that.]*

3. *You comforted me, when I was in Affliction: You relieved me, when I was in Want. All things therefore shall run contrary to the Laws of Nature, before I forget you.*

¶ In Verbis quorum, &c.

As the Nominative Case of the first and second Person is often understood, so is also the Nominative Case of the Third Person. If therefore Men, Persons, People, Folk, are in English the Nominative Case to a Verb, you may put the Verb in the Plural Number Third Person, and leave out the Nominative Case. Also if He, or They, are the Nominative to a Verb, you must not set down Ille, or Illi, in Latin, but leave them out, unless some Distinction or Emphasis requires their being exprest.

1. *Say you so at last that Glycerium is an Athenian born? So Folks talk.*

2. *They say; that Narcissus was exceeding fair and beautiful, but wondrous proud and disdainful.*

3. *They avenge, and they protect; not the innocent, but the guilty: They swear oft, but Perjury: They wage War, but Civil and unjust War.*

4. He saw her, *he fell in love* with her, *he forc'd* her away almost at once.

5. *He came, he saw, he conquer'd.*

¶ Non semper Vox casualis, &c.

TH^{O'} a casual word, that is to say, a Noun or a word declined with Cases, is generally the Nominative Case to a Verb, yet it is not always so; for sometimes an Infinitive Mood stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb; as,

1. 'Tis not enough to know, unless we do what we know.

2. The great Difficulty is to Begin: For weak Minds are afraid of new Experiments.

3. Where is my Fault; unless perchance it may be call'd a fault, *to have play'd*; unless it may be call'd a fault *to have loved*?

4. To *unteach* is a much more difficult work than to teach.

¶ Aliquando Oratio, &c.

Sometimes a whole Sentence, or part of a Sentence stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb; as,

1. If it be a high point of Wisdom in every private Man, much more is it in a Nation, *to know it self.*

2. *What shall fall out,* is not in us to chuse; but to manage and improve that which happens, and turn it to our advantage, is in our selves.

3. It

3. It will cure no Man to tell him that his Neighbour was cured.

¶ Aliquando Adverbium, &c.

Sometimes an Adverb and a Genitive Case stand instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb; as,

1. Not a little Art is necessary, if a Man has a mind to please a Fool.

The first Exception.

¶ Verba infiniti Modi, &c.

THE Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Optative, and Subjunctive Mood have only a Nominative Case before them: The Infinitive only an Accusative before it. Therefore when a Nominative Case in English comes between two Verbs with this Conjunction That, express'd, or understood before it; That is left out, and the Nominative turn'd into an Accusative to come before the Infinitive Mood; which Infinitive Mood is govern'd of the Accusative Case; as,

1. They say, that Love is the ancientest of all the Gods, and of all things else except Chaos.

2. The Poets say that (the People of the old World being destroyed by a general Deluge) Deucalion and Pyrrha were only left alive.

3. A covetous Man, when he prays thee to feed heartily at his Table, had rather thou wouldst let it alone, and thinks thou eatest and drinnest a great deal too much.

† **A**s a Sentence often stands instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb, so it sometimes stands instead of an Accusative Case to the Infinitive Mood; as,

1. *Horace* tells us, that to admire nothing is almost enough to make us happy and keep us so.

† **N**ote. Sometimes the Accusative before the Infinitive Mood is understood.

1. Tho' other qualifications are wanting; yet how great a thing is it, to be the Brother of *Jupiter*?

¶ Verbum inter duos Nominativos, &c.

When a Verb comes between two Nominative Cases, one of which is the singular, the other the Plural Number, the Verb may in Number agree with either of them. The Reason of this Construction is a Reciprocation. As, *Mihi patria est Athenæ. Athens is my Country, or my Country, is Athens.*

1. *Her Portion, Pamphilus, is ten Talents.*

2. *Athens was the best constituted State of all Greece.*

3. *Paris is a large City, but not so big as London.*

4. *The Flattery of the Sea is the destruction of the credulous Mariner.*

¶ Nomen multitudinis, &c.

A Noun of the Multitude, that is to say, a Noun signifying many, or more than one, sometimes (for 'tis often otherwise) causes the Verb to be put
in

in the Plural Number, tho' the Noun it self be of the singular Number; as,

1. No sort of People live so miserably as the Poor of *Russia*; if they have Straw and Water, they make shift to live.

2. When the King of the Bees is lost, the whole *Swarm* dissolves.

3. What the *Vulgar* make light and easie by long-suffering, the Wise Man softens to himself by long Thinking.



The

Second CONCORD.

The Agreement of the Substantive and Adjective.

¶ *Adjectivum cum Substantivo, &c.*

THe Adjective must be of the same Gender, Number, and Case with the Substantive.

1. *Baschus* subdued the World, even to the most bounds of *India*. *Ivy* was sacred to him.

¶ *Ad eundem modum, &c.*

AS Adjectives, so Participles and Pronouns also, must be of the same Gender, Number and Case, with the Substantives to which they belong; as

A S

Parti-

Participles.

1. The North parts of *Russia* are so cold in Winter, that the very Sap of their *Wood* burning on the Fire, freezes at the Brand's end where it drops.

2. *Thucydides* an *Athenian*, wrote the War of the *Peloponnesians* and the *Athenians*; beginning to write, as soon as the War was on Foot.

Pronouns.

1. *Medusa* was a Monster so dire and horrid, that by her very aspect she turned Men into Stones.

2. I would never have meddled with *this* business, if I had thought there would have been so much trouble in it. Thou Fool, thou shouldst have thought of this before.

¶ Aliquando Oratio supplet, &c.

Sometimes a Sentence or part of a Sentence stands instead of a Substantive to the Adjective, or Participle; as,

1. 'Tis an Obligation, I confess, to cure a Wound or a Disease; but to make the Wound, or Disease, on purpose to cure it, is barbarous.

2. It being heard, that the King was come to New-Market, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge went and made a Speech to his Majesty.

The



The
Third CONCORD.

*The Agreement of the Relative and
Antecedent.*

¶ Relativum cum Antecedente, &c.

THE Relative must be of the same Gender, Number, and Person (not Case always) with its Antecedent; that is, with the Substantive going before, to which it refers; as,

1. Hercules crossing the Ocean in a Cup, which the Sun gave him, came to Caucasus, and set Prometheus at liberty, who was tied fast to a Pillar, and had a Vulture continually gnawing his Liver.

2. Ye, who spend much labour in vain, upon the gratifying unreasonable Desires, may be compared to the Sisters, who were condemned to the filling of Tubs with Holes in them.

3. These last have workt but one hour, and you have made them equal to us, who have born the burden and heat of the day.

† **N**Ote. In English, as well as Latin, the Antecedent is often left out; as,

1. How miserable is their Life, that compass with great Labour, *what* they possess with greater?

2. Men are generally apt to admire, *what* they do not comprehend.

3. There are, *who* maintain that *Cepheus* and his Son in-Law ought to die.

† **N**Ote. The Antecedent, you see, is left out in English as well as Latin. As for the Relative, that is never omitted in Latin, but in English, after Thing and Man, and in many other the like cases, it is usual to leave it out; but Boys must be sure to put it in, in making Latin.

1. It is an error we easily fall into, to believe, that whatsoever pleaseth us, will be, in like manner and degree, acceptable to all.

2. The Flatterer does not love the *Man* he flatters, but his Fortune, his Gifts, and the *Benefits* he hopes to receive from his Power.

3. There are two *things* make a Man's Bones ake, Labor and Laziness.

¶ Nec unica vox solum, &c.

THU a single Word be generally the Antecedent to the Relative, yet it is not always so, for sometimes a Sentence, or part of a Sentence answers to the Question Who, or What, and stands instead of

an Antecedent; and then the Relative must be of the Neuter Gender; as,

1. *The King of the Bees has no Sting, which intimates, that Kings should neither be revengeful, nor cruel.*

2. *Old Men have weak desires; which make them seem temperate.*

† **N**ote. *If the Sentence is double, or has more Clauses in it than one, the Relative may be in the Plural Number, and the Neuter Gender; as,*

1. *He bore his Prosperity moderately, and his Adversity bravely; which are marks of an extraordinary Person.*

¶ Relativum inter duo, &c.

When a Relative comes between two Substantives not of the same Gender, the Relative may in Gender agree with either of them; as,

1. *The City which Men call Venice, is esteemed impregnable by many Authors.*

2. *Those Heavenly Fires which Men call Stars, shine brightest, when the Night is darkest.*

¶ Aliquando Relativum, aliquando, &c.

Sometimes a Relative, sometimes also a Noun Adjective, or Participle answers (that is, agrees with) the Primitive, which Primitive is not expressed, but

but understood in the Possessive, as, meas fortunæ, qui, &c. Qui agrees with the Primitive Pronoun Mei understood in the Possessive Meas.

1. Let a Man be never so ungrateful, or inhumane; he shall not destroy the satisfaction of my having done a good Office. *Lat. my satisfaction who have done.*
2. I envy thy Happiness, *who* having a great deal, thinkest thou hast enough.
3. No body regards *my* words calling for Help. I am poor.

¶ Quoties nullus Nominativus, &c.

I*F the Relative stands before the Verb, without any other Nominative Case that the Verb can agree with coming between it and the Verb, it shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as,*

1. Do well and thou shalt be well spoken of; if not now, yet by those *who* shall come after.
2. We *who* live here below must expect to meet with Crosses and Misfortunes.
3. Will you contend with me, said the sturdy File to the Viper, *who* am used to gnaw in pieces all manner of Iron?
4. They cannot but love you; *who* are so kind to them.
5. It is not fit, that I *who* forc'd him to Hardship, should now fly it my self.

¶ At si Nominativus, &c.

BUT if between the Relative and the Verb there stands a Nominative Case, the Relative shall be govern'd of the Verb, or of some other Word in the Sentence. The meaning of which Rule is this. The Relative, when 'tis not the Nominative Case to the Verb, is used just as a Substantive, in the same variety of Cases.

†. Note. Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinites come before the Word that they are governed of. Farther, in Parsing, and making Latin, turn the Relative when it is not the Nominative Case to the Verb, into Is, ea, id, &c. and you will plainly see, what it is govern'd of: As, Cujus numen adoro, whose Deity I adore, or, I adore the Deity of him.

Relative governed of the Verb: as,

1. Pentheus was struck with such a kind of frensie, that *whatsoever* he lookt upon, he thought it always double.

2. That Man, we may be sure, is a Person of true Worth, *whom*, we find those, that envy him most, yet forced to commend.

3. Fear many times makes us run into those Dangers *which* our Prudence might have prevented.

4. Understand how *what* thou dost enjoy, as thou wouldest do if thou didst not enjoy it.

5. I have paid the Money to the Man I owed it to.

6. Labour to be Master of such things, as 'tis a shame for the Mind *to be a Slave to (servio)* as Gain, Anger, Pleasure, Griet, &c.

7. Courtship and Flattery have effected *what* Threats and Blows never could.

¶ Aut ab alia, &c.

THE Relative govern'd of some other Word in the Sentence.

1. Do not throw away a Gem upon *Æsop's* Cock, *to whom* a Barley Corn would be more acceptable.

2. Every one loves, or pretends to love him, *whose* Liberality is so well known every where, that it hath procured him the name of a bountiful Giver.

3. There stood an ignorant Fellow prating three Hours together, in *hearing of whom* I was tired at the Heart.

4. Now I return to *Otho*, *from whom* I had digressed too far.

5. The *Macedonians* that day had the better of the *Persians*, of *whom* many thousands were slain in the Battel.

6. Man is by Nature furnished with two Hands, *whereof* the right Hand is the stronger.

7. How many things are there in the World, *which* a wise Man has no need of?

8. I seldom go to see Men, *whom* I live much nearer to, than you.

9. Beauty is a good, *than which* nothing is more frail.

10. *Jupiter*

10. *Jupiter* commanded *Vulcan* to frame a beautiful Woman, which being done, every one of the Gods bestowed a Gift upon her; whereupon she was called *Pandora*.



Construction of Substantives.

¶ *Quum duo, &c.*

WHEN two Substantives come together in English, betokening divers things, with the Particle (*Of*) between them, the Latter shall be in the Genitive Case.

† Note. Sometimes the Latter Substantive is set first, with an *S* at the end of it.

1. *Pan* was the God of Hunters, of Shepherds, and of all Rural Inhabitants: President also of Hills, and Mountains, and next to *Mercury*, the Embassador of the Gods.

2. The Fox prays for the Hare's Swiftness, the Hare for the Foxe's Craft, the Nightingale for the Peacock's Train, and the Peacock for the Nightingale's Voice.

3. A Wive's Portion is sometimes the best thing a Man has with her.

Proinde hic Genitivus, &c.

THis Latter of two Substantives is often turned into an Adjective Possessive derived from it, which agrees with the former in Case, Gender, and Number; as,

1. *Nemesis*

1. *Nemesis* is described with Wings on her Shoulders, a Coronet on her Head, a *Javelin* of *Ash* in her Right Hand, a Pitcher in her Left; and lastly, sitting on an Hart.

2. *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* renew'd Mankind, that were destroy'd by the Deluge, by casting the *Bones* of their Mother behind their Backs.

¶ Est etiam ubi, &c.

AS this Latter of the Substantives may be chang'd into an Adjective Possessive, so sometimes it may elegantly be turned into a Dative Case. The sign, that usually stands between the two Substantives, is (To) or (Of); as,

1. The River *Helicon*, in indignation that *Orpheus* was torn in Pieces by the *Thracian* Women, hid his Head under Ground, and raised it again in another place.

2. Queen *Elizabeth* was one, whom Nature and Fortune had made the Wonder of her Sex, and an Ornament to Crowned Heads.

3. Death knocks off the Prisoner's Shackles, and sets him at Liberty.

Exception to Quum Duo, &c.

¶ Excipiuntur quæ in eodem, &c.

WHEN two Substantives come together without (Of) between them, they are put both in the same Case by Apposition. Now Apposition is, when both the Substantives

Substantives are spoke of the same thing: Or when the latter Substantive explains the Nature of the former: As, Opes irritamenta, &c. Here irritamenta is put in Apposition with Opes, and shews the nature of Riches, that they are apt to provoke Men to Vice.

Note. Apposition is not used in this or that Case only, but in all Cases, as well one as t'other. The sign of Apposition is Being, and may always be put in, between the two Substantives.

1. *Juno* having obtained of the other Gods and Goddesses, that she might bring forth of her self without *Jupiter*, sinote the Earth, and forthwith sprank up *Typhon*, a huge and horrid Monster.

2. The *Giant Typhon* no sooner came to ripeness of years, but he challeng'd *Jupiter* to Battel.

3. *Apollo*, to revenge the Death of his Son *Æsculapius*, whom the *Cyclops* had slain with a Thunder-Bolt, shot them to Death with his Arrows.

¶ Adjectivum in Neutro, &c.

AN Adjective in the Neuter Gender standing absolutely, that is to say, without a Substantive requires a Genitive Case. Therefore if a Substantive come after any of these Adjectives, Little, More, Less, How much, and the like, you may put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, and the Substantive in the Genitive Case.

1. *As much* of *Prometheus* his *Liver* as the *Vulture* eat in the *Day*, grew again in the *Night*.

2. *Death* hath *this* good in it, that it puts an end to old *Age*.

3. *Among*

3. Among the old *Grecians*, Robbing was a matter no where in disgrace, but rather carried with it *something of glory*.

4. From a numerous attendance there is *more trouble* and danger, than useful service.

5. The *less Art* and Eloquence is used in the telling a Story, the more likely it is, to gain Belief.

6. *What Advantage* is there in Life? Nay rather *what Labour* and Trouble is there not in it?

7. As full Ears load and lay the Corn, so does *too much good Fortune* bend and break the Mind.

8. What Fellow is this before our Door *at this time o' Night*? I do not like his looks.

¶ Ponitur interdum Genitivus tantum, &c.

Sometimes a Genitive Case stands alone by it self, the former Substantive, of which it is govern'd, being understood by the Figure Elliptis? Ubi ad Dianæ ventum est; here Templum is understood. Justitiæne primus mirer, belline laborem. Virg. Here Causa is understood. Neque illi sepositi Ciceris, neque longæ invidit avenæ, Hor. Here copiam may be understood.

1. In *Paul's Church Yard at the Feathers* lives an Eminent Bookseller.

2. Who preach'd this Morning at *St. Margaret's*? He that preached the other day at *St. Mary's*.

3. As a Man that had changed his Name, was walking in *St. Paul's*, another suddenly came behind him, and called him by his true Name, whereupon he presently looked back. An unexpected
Question

Question many times surprizes a Man and lays him open.

¶ *Laus & vituperium, &c.*

S*ubstantives by reason of something understood may have a Genitive, or Ablative Case after them, which Genitive or Ablative signifies the Nature, Quality, or Character.*

Ablative.

1. *Erichoneus* his Body from the middle upwards, was of a comely and apt *proportion*, but his Thighs and Legs were like the Tail of an Eel, small and deformed,

2. *Sphinx* was a Monster of diverse *forms*, having the Face and Voice of a Virgin, the Wings of a Bird, and the Talons of a Griffin.

A Genitive of the Quality.

1. *Narcissus* having spied his own Face in a clear Fountain, was so ravished with the Beauty of it, that by continually gazing thereupon, he pined away to nothing, and was at last turned into a *Flower* of his own Name.

2. Flies disquiet us not by their strength, but by their number; so, great affairs do not vex us so much, as a number of *businesses* of little *value*.

3. *Pericles* having lost two Sons of great *hope*, within the compass of eight days, was so little moved

moved at their death, that he neglected no Publick Affairs.

¶ Opus & Usus, &c.

Opus and Usus, when they are Latin for Need, require an Ablative Case.

1. To secure our selves on Land, we have need of Ships at Sea.
2. Keep the Money I lent you still in your Hands; for at present I have no use for it.

¶ Opus autem, &c.

BUT Opus is sometimes taken for an Adjective undeclined and signifieth Needful. In this sense and the former, it is only used in the Nominative and Accusative.

1. Nothing more is necessary for the setting up a Fortune-Teller, than impudence on the one side, and Credulity on the other.
2. A very great degree of Patience is necessary to bear the loss of a dear Friend handsomly.
3. It is plain, that but few things are necessary to satisfy Nature.

¶ Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &c.

SIX sorts of Adjectives govern a Genitive Case by this Rule: Adjectives signifying Desire, Adjectives signifying Knowledge, and Adjectives signifying Memory.

English Examples.

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mory. Here you have three sorts, and their Contraries make up three more. The Contrary to Desire is Aversion, or Carelessness: The Contrary to Knowledge, Ignorance; And the Contrary to Memory, Forgetfulness. The sign is usually Of.

Note. The Infinitive Mood, or a Verbal in ing coming after any Adjective of these six significations may be made by the Gerund in di.

Desire.

1. Every Man that hath any spark of Generosity in him, is desirous of Fame.
2. We are therefore so greedy of our Friends Society, because we know not how long we may enjoy them.

Aversion.

1. Most Men are impatient of Labour in the search of Truth, and embrace soonest, the things that are next to hand.

Knowledge.

1. Orpheus was To excellently skilled in all kind of Harmony, that with his ravishing Musick he made all things follow him.
2. They neglect and proudly over-look the Modest and Harmless; but countenance the Audacious, tho' guilty of (*conscious*), most abominable Crimes.

Ignorance

Ignorance.

1. It is of singular use, for a Man to content himself to be *Ignorant* of those *things*, which are beyond his capacity.

Memory.

1. My Mistress begs of you, that you would be *mindful* of her.

- Forgetfulness.

1. *Orpheus* with his Harp drew all manner of Wild Beasts after him, who *forgetful* of their savage *fierceness*, attentively lent their Ears to his Musick.

2. To like your self, you must forget (*immemor*) your self.

¶ *Adjectiva Verbalia, &c.*

Verbal Adjectives in *ax*, that is, Adjectives derived from Verbs, and ending in *ax*, govern a Genitive Case. The sign, of, or, in, *Aucax ingenii*, bold of, or, in Nature.

1. I, who was *shy* of (*fugax*) business, and made for thoughtless ease, now suffer extremities.

2. He, that is over *tenacious* of his own *Money*, cannot reasonably expect that others should be liberal to him.

3. The

3. The Land, you live in, is very fruitful of Corn, Wine, and Oil.

4. There never was upon Earth, a Bird better at imitating (*simulation*) Sounds.

¶ Nomina Partitiva, &c.

Nouns Partitive, (call'd so, because they signify part, or some one of more: (as, aliquis nostrum:) Nouns put partitively, (as sometimes, Nemo, nihil, cunctus:) Interrogatives (as which, whether) Nouns of Number (One, two, three; first, second, third) all these having, Of, or, among, after them, govern a Genitive, from which they borrow their Gender, that is, are of the same Gender with the Genitive Case they govern; and the reason is plain, for some Case or other of that word, which is the Genitive, is understood; as, primus Regum. Primus is of the same Gender with Regum which it governs, because Rex is understood; primus Regum, being at length. primus Rex Regum.

1. Medusa alone of all the Gorgons was mortal, the rest not Subject to Death.

2. None of the Heroes, besides Diomedes, did ever with his Sword offer violence to any of the Deities.

3. It is hard for a Man to maintain the Reputation of an excellent Master, when all the World sees, that most of his Scholars prove Dunces.

4. Of my Brothers the one is dead, and the other like to die.

B

5. One

5. *One of my Sisters* is deeply in love with your Brother.

6. Of the *Sons of Adam*, *Cain* was the *first*, *Abel* the second, and *Seth* the third.

7. Of my two *Daughters* chuse *which* you had rather have for your Wife.

¶ In alio tamen, &c.

BY this Rule only *Ordinals* [words signifying Order, as, *first*, *third*, &c.] govern an *Ablative Case*, with the *Preposition A, or, Ab*, signifying *After*.

1. *Enoch* the *seventh* from *Adam* prophesied of these.

¶ In alio vero, &c.

THIS one *Ordinal Secundus* (for so the Rule should have been) signifying *second*, or *inferiour* to, governs a *Dative Case*; as,

1. Your Beauty is so far from being *inferiour* to all, that it is *second* to none.

¶ Usurpantur autem & cum, &c.

NOUNS *Partitives* also, &c. do often change that *genitive Case* into an *Ablative* with these *prepositions e, de, ex*: Or into an *Accusative Case* with *Inter, ante*, before it.

Some

1. *Some of the ancient Carthaginians* would never send any one the tidings of the Death of his Friend, but by the Hand of some condemned Man.

2. Among the *Grecians*, the *Bæotians* were esteemed a dull People, even to a Proverb; and yet *Pindar*, one of their chief Poets, was a *Bæotian*.

3. Not one Man of a Million is proof against Flattery.

4. Of the whole Race of Mankind, how few are there that know themselves?

5. *Aſcalaphus* alone of all spy'd *Proserpine*: whom *Orphne*, not the least known (*ignotissimus*) among the *Avernal Nymphs*, is said to have born to her Husband *Acheron*.

6. *Cupid* open'd his Quiver, and from among a thousand Arrows pick'd out one with the Approbation of his mother.

¶ Interrogativum & ejus, &c.

WHEN a Question is asked, the Answer in Latin must be made by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same Tense of a Verb, that the Question is asked.

The same Case.

1. *What* Creature is that which after his Birth, goes upon four Feet, next, upon two, then, upon three, and lastly, upon four again? *Ans. Man.*

2. *What* gives us a Taste of Health? *Ans. Sicknefs. What* makes us relish Liberty? *Ans. Bondage. What* enhances the Value of Plenty? *Ans. The Experience* of want.

3. *What* may one compare the Life of Man to? *Ans. To a Game* at Chess.

Of the same Tense.

1. What will you *do* in this Case? *Behave* my self like a Man.

¶ Fallit hæc regula, &c.

Here follow three Exceptions to Interrogativum & ejus, &c.

Quoties Interrogatio fit, &c.

The first Exception.

THIS Rule of the Question and Answer being in the same Case, does not hold good, when the Question is asked by Cujus, ja, jum: for when this happens, the Adjective Cujus must agree with the Substantive in the Question: and the Substantive in Answer, must be the Genitive Case: as Cujum pecus? Laniorum. Here *cujus* agrees with the Substantive *pecus*, in the Question: and *Laniorum*, the Substantive in the Answer, is governed of *pecus* understood by *Quum duo*, &c.

1. *Whose* is that Hat? My Brother's.
2. *Whose* is this Inscription? Caesar's.

¶ Aut per dictionem, &c.

The second Exception.

WHEN a Question is asked by a word which hath different Constructions, that is, when the Verb in the Question requires one Case of the Noun that

stands with it in the Question, and another of them which is in the Answer, whenever this happens, the Substantives must be each of them both Case as the Verb requires; not both the same Case; as,

Q: Martine accusas, an homicidii? A: Utroque. Here Martine is the Genitive, by one Grammar Rule, namely, Verba Accusandi &c. And Utrouque, is the Ablative, by another Grammar Rule, namely, Uterque, Nullus, &c.

1. What did your Horse stand you in? Five Pounds.

2. Was he acquitted of Felony, or Manslaughter? Of neither.

3. What fault does he accuse me of? Of most grievous things. *¶*

The Third Exception.

¶ Fallit denique, &c.

WHEN the Answer to a Question is any of these Pronoun-Possessives, Mine, thine, His, &c. it must not be made by the same Case with the Word in the Question, but the same with a Noun Substantive therein, whatsoever it be, agreeing with it in Case, Gender, and Number: As, Cujus est haec Penna? Mea. Here Mea in the Answer is not made by the same Case with Cujus in the Question, but is the nominative Case, agreeing in Case, Gender, and Number with Penna in the Question, which word is understood in the Answer. Whose Pen is that? Mine, that is, my Pen.

English Examples. ##### 31

1. *Whose House do you live in? My own.*
2. *Whose Company do you love above any Thing.*

¶ Comparativa & Superlativa, &c.

A Dialects of the Comparativa and Superlativa Degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having this English of, or among after them require a Genitive Case, from which Genitive Case they borrow their Gender: as *Digitorum medius est longissimus*. Here *longissimus* is of the same Gender with the Genitive Case *Digitorum* which it governs, because *digitus* is understood; *longissimus digitorum* being at length, *longissimus digitus digitorum*.

Comparatives.

1. Kill the fatter of the Capons to Supper, and let the other alone, till he be fatter.
2. The elder of the two Sons is like to come to a great Estate, but he is not half the Scholar, that his younger Brother is.

Superlatives.

1. We have it from the Poets by Tradition, that *Cerberus* was the *Ancientest* of the Gods. #
2. *Alexander* enter'd into single Combat with *Achilles*, the *valiantest* of all the *Grecians*, by whose powerful hand he was slain.

¶ Comparativum autem, &c.

THE Comparative is referred to two, the Superlative to more. This Rule is only for propriety of Speech. As if Lily should have said, when you compare but two Things or Persons together, you must use the Comparative: when you speak of more than two, you must use the Superlative. The *Wiser* of the three, is false English; and so is, the *wisest* of the two.

1. *Venus* the most beautiful of the Goddesses married *Vulcan* the ugliest of the Gods.

2. Of my Feet the left is the *Weaker*, of my Arms the Right is the *stronger*; and of my Eyes the Right is the *clearer*. ¶

¶ Comparativa cum exponuntur per quàm, &c.

WHEN this English, *Than*, comes after an Adjective of the Comparative degree, you may leave *Than* out, and put the Noun following in the Ablative Case, to be govern'd of the Comparative Adjective. If you put *than* in, and set down *quàm* for it, (which you must not do under this Rule; then the Noun following must be such Case as *quàm* couples.

1. No one was more frugal than he of two precious things in Man's life, his Time, and his Revenue; no one wiser in the disposal of both.

2. As

2. As in the extremity of Pain, minutes seem longer than days, so in a transport of Pleasure, days seem swifter than minutes.

3. What am I better than the poorest Man who begs an Alms, unless I be wiser and more virtuous than he? —

4. With many Men, Reading is nothing better than a dozing kind of Idleness.

¶ Absciscunt & alterum, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree govern a second Ablative Case also, which Ablative Case signifies the measure or degree of exceeding. As the Sign of the former Ablative Case was, Than, so the Sign of this Ablative Case is, By; which Sign is sometimes express'd in English, but oftner, I think understood.

1. Men will think that he is no (*nihil*) better Physician than the rest, who hath no better success in his Cures.

2. Thy Friend is dead; then there are fewer Men in the World by one than there were.

3. The older we grow, the wiser one would think we should be.

¶ Tanto, quanto, &c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree may have any Ablative Case after them, of the Measure of Exceeding: as for Adjectives of the Superlative Degree, they admit only of these three, Tanto, B & Quanto.

Quanto, Multo. As for Longè, that is an Adverb, and therefore foreign to the business: As for Estate, and Natu, they are Ablatives of the Matter.

1. By how much *Boivius* and *Martius* were the worst of all Poets, by so much *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Milton* are the best.

2. *Moses* his History is by much the best that ever was wrote.



Construction of Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

¶ Adjectiva quibus Commodum, &c.

ADjectives that signifie Commodum, that is, fitness, convenience, suitableness, or incommodum, that is, unfitness, inconvenience, unsuitableness; likeness, or unlikeness; pleasure; submitting; or any manner of relation, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative Case. The Sign of Relation is To, or For.

Suitableness.

1. Men may be happy in all Estates, if they have but a Mind suited to (accommodate) their Condition.

2. The Morning is a time convenient (opportunus) for Study. #

3. What

3. What is more agreeable to Reason, than that you should go off this Stage of the World, and make room for new Actors, and a new Scene, as our Predecessors made room for you?

Unsuitableness.

1. I shall be very glad to see you at my House to Morrow, if it be not *incommodious* to you.

~~Unsuitableness.~~ *Likeness.*

1. The life of Man is *like* a Game at Tables; The chance is not in our power, but to play it well, is.

~~Unsuitableness.~~ *Unlikeness.*

Unlikeness.

1. He that contends where he is sure to be worsted, is not *unlike* the Viper that snapt at the File.

Pleasure.

1. The Tunes of the Sirens were so *delightful* to the Ears of those that heard them, that they ravished all Passengers

Submission.

1. O Jupiter, says Ceres, I am come a *Supplicant* to you in behalf of my own Blood, and in behalf of thine.

Relation.

1. People generally speaking are *kind* to their *Neighbours* for their own sakes. #

2. Nothing but Moderation and Greatness of Mind can make, either a Prosperous, or Adverse Fortune *easy* to us.

3. Anger is *next kin* to *Cruelty*.

4. Ill Qualities are catching, as well as Diseases; and the Mind is at least as much, if not a great deal more, *liable to Infection*, than the Body. #

¶ *Quædam ex his, &c.*

An Exception.

Some Adjectives signifying Likeness, or Unlikeness, may have a Genitive Case; as,

1. There is a Beast in the North parts of *Europe* not *unlike* an *Elk*, that hath no bendings in his Knees, and therefore never lies down, but rests leaning against a Tree.

2. Great Wits are *allied* to *Mad Men*.

Communis, alienus, &c.

TThese three Adjectives, Communis, Alienus and Immunis govern each of them, several Cases; as the Examples to the Rule shew.

Communis.

A Genitive.

1. Every body can tell you, that Calamities are common to all mankind.

Communis.

With a Dative.

1. We are not to condemn any thing that is common to a Nation: for Custom defends it. #

† Note. When two Persons or Things follow this Adjective with and between them, and must not be made by &, but by the Preposition Cum with an Ablative Case.

1. A sudden Death is equally common to good and bad. Therefore it is horrible indeed to dye ill, but not to dye suddenly.

Alienus.

*Alienus**With a Dative.*

1. We spend our Time in pursuit of Things wholly *foreign* to our *Business*.

2. Riding is *bad* for *Men* troubled with the Gout.

*Alienus**With an Ablative Case.*

1. It is *not consistent* with the Dignity of a Judge, when he comes to pronounce Sentence, to express any signs of Anger, in his Looks, Words, or Gestures. *H*

*Alienus**With an Ablative and the Preposition A
or Ab.*

1. Have you so much spare time from your own business, as to Mind other Mens Affairs, and such, as do not at all concern you? *Ans.* I am a Man, and therefore reckon no office of Humanity *foreign* to my business.

Alienus

Alicnus

With a Genitive Case.

1. A frank nature is *not* fit for secrets. —

Inimicus

With a Genitive Case.

1. A Conscience free from guilt laughs at false Accusers, Fear is proper to Offenders. H.

With an Ablative.

1. Free from faults, free from Punishments.

With an Ablative and a Preposition.

1. In the Grave there are none greater than others: but the Servant is free from the Power of his Master.

¶ Natus, commodus, &c.

These seven Adjectives, Natus, commodus, &c. with many more not mention'd in the Rule; as, Proclivis, promptus, segnis, rudis, &c. govern an Accusative Case with the Preposition Ad, which Accusative Case signifies the end, purpose, or use to, or for which any Thing, or Person is fit, unfit, made, born, &c. An Instance will make it plain. Man was born to Labour. Labour here being the End or Purpose, for which Man was born, you may make it *ad laborem natus est Homo*. Natusque ad sacra Cithæron, made by Nature convenient for the celebrating Bacchus his Holy Rites.

1. Every one is not made to govern States, to distribute Justice, to resolve great Doubts, and end Controversies.

2. It is enough for such a little Creature, as Man, to be good for one thing.

3. A Member unprofitable to the Commonwealth, is fitter to be cut off, than continued on.

4. How prone are we to Hatred, and how backward to Love?

5. He that uses himself only to Books, is fit for nothing but a Book; and he that converses with no body, is fit to Converse with no body.

¶ Verbalia in bilis, &c.

Verbals in bilis, that is to say, Nouns Adjectives which derived from Verbs, and ending in bilis, of the Passive signification; as also Participles in
Dus,

Dus, govern a Dative Case of the Thing or Person. The difference between a Participle in Dus, and a Participial in Dus, is this. The Participle in Dus carries with it the state of time future; as Memorandus, the Participle, signifies to be mention'd hereafter; whereas Memorandus the Participial signifies only fit to be mention'd, or memorable, without any respect at all to Tense, or Time, which are all one.

1. Nemesis is said to be a Goddess to be revered (*venerabilis*) by all, but to be feared by none but Potentates, and Fortune's Favorites.

2. He died, to be lamented I confess by many, but to be lamented by none more than my self.

3. His Skin was so hard, that no Arrow could pierce it.



Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

¶ *Magnitudinis Mensura, &c.*

Substantives signifying Measure (as, Inch, Yard, Ell, &c.) are put after Adjectives of like signification, that is, Adjectives that signify Dimension (as long, broad, thick, &c.) in the Accusative, Ablative, and sometimes Genitive Case. When you have an Accusative Case, Ad, may be understood,

hood, when an Ablative, A, when a Genitive, longitude, latitude, &c. *Latus pedum denum, being as length, latus latitudine pedum denum.*

Accusative.

1. Noah, Ark was three hundred Cubits long, fifty wide, and thirty high. — — — — —

Ablative.

1. The Walls of Babylon were two hundred Foot high, and fifty broad: So that six Chariots might conveniently pass upon them in a row.

Genitive.

1. Some with *Strabo* relate, that the *Colossus* was seventy Cubits high; and others affirm, that its Height amounted to Eighty.



Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

¶ Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

Adjectives that signify Plenty, as rich, full, laden with, stored with, fruitful of, &c. in Latin, *plenus, dives, onustus, foetus, fertilis, satur, &c.* Adjectives also that signify Want, as, poor, destitute, empty, void, bare of, &c. in Latin,

tinus, nudus, cassus, indigus, egenus, orbis, viduus, vacuus, inanis, expertus, &c. govern as Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive.

Adjectives signifying Plenty.

1. The Gods gave Pandora a Box full of all miseries and Calamities, only in the Bottom of it they put Hope. — — — — —

2. The Conversation of a great part of Men is all deligning and insidious, full of Flattery and Falshood, of good Words, and ill Offices.

Adjectives signifying Want.

1. They are sturdy, not generous, who are void of all Grief.

2. The Man that is void of fear, may soon be just.

3. I should always wish to have fewest of (*pauperimus sum*) those goods which make the Owner of them unhappy. — — — — —

¶ *Nomina diversitatis, &c.*

Adjectives of Diversity, that is, Adjectives that signify Contrariety, Difference, Distinction, (in English Diverse or Different, in Latin, alter, alius, or diversus) govern the Substantive following, whether Noun or Pronoun, in the Ablative Case with the Preposition, a or ab.

1. This is quite *another thing* from what you said just now.
2. I am *another Man* from what I was the other day.
3. *Hypocrites* speak things *different* from what they think.

¶ Nonnunquam etiam Dativum.

Sometimes Adjectives that signify Contrariety, or, Difference, govern a Dative Case; as,

1. A good Man is as *different* from a bad Man, as Light from Darknes.

2. Wisdom and Folly are widely *different* from one another; but it is Discourse, that lays them open, and makes the distinction conspicuous. ~~ff~~

¶ Adjectiva regunt Ablativum, &c.

Words, that signify the Cause why a Thing or Person is so or so, are put after Adjectives in the Ablative Case: as, pallidus ira. Here ira is the Ablative Case govern'd of pallidus; Anger being the Cause why the Man was pale.

1. Let us make that *light* by *Patience* and *Constancy*, which ca not otherwise be amended.
2. He was a Man not more *illustrious* for his *Birth*, than his *Virtue*.

3. The

3. The Stag was *proud* of his *Horns*; that were the Ruin of him; but made slight of his pitiful Shanks, which, if it had not been for his branching Head, would have brought him off. — — —

¶ Forma vel Modus, &c.

Words that signify the Form, that is, the Nature, or Being of a thing, or that, wherein a thing consists; as also words that signify the manner or fashion of a thing, are put after Adjectives, in the Ablative Case. The Sign is [in] usually. [Naturâ parens] and [præceptor consiliis] indeed are examples of Substantives governing an Ablative Case by this Rule. But Lily, I think, have spared these two. Examples, since he pretends here to treat of Adjectives govern.

1. She was in *Stature* big and *bold* in *visage* grim and stern, in *voice* harsh.

2. We are rather for that which is Fair, and *Plausible* in *Appearance*, than for that which is Plain and *Profitable* in *Effect*.

Dignus, indignus, &c.

These seven Adjectives (for so many there are, if you take in *fretus*) require the Substantive following them to be put in the Ablative Case. The Sign in English after *dignus* and *indignus* is usually [of] the Sign after *præditus* and *contentus* [with] the Sign after *fretus* [upon.]

Dignus.

1. Not he that merely finds fault, but he that finds fault with Reason, is *worthy* of praise.
2. I wish I could but utter a Song *worthy* of the Goddess; doubtless the Goddess is *worthy* of a Song.

Indignus.

1. The proud Man overlooks all other Men, as if they were *not worthy* of the least respect from him.

Præditus.

1. He was a Man *endued* with all nobleness of mind, frugal, temperate, mild, and magnanimous.

Captus.

1. A Soldier disabled in his *Limbs*, ought to be provided for by others.

Extorris.

1. Being banished by my own *Country*, I was forc'd to betake my self for safety to my *Enemies*.

Fretus.

1. I relying upon thy *honesty*, neglected my own safety; for thou void of that, deceivedst me.

Contentus.

1. The greatest part of Mankind have great reason to be *contented* with the *shortness* of Life, because they have no temptation to wish it longer.



Construction of Pronouns.

¶ Sui & suus reciproca sunt, &c.

THE several Cases of the Pronoun Primitive [sui] and of the Pronoun Possessive [suis] are reciprocal, that is, mean and refer to that Thing, Person or Creature, that went before either in the same Clause, that is, within the same stops: Or
if

if not the same Clause, yet in a Clause connected by a Conjunction Copulative, as, [ne] [ut] [si] &c. An instance may make it plain. Peter admires himself too much. Here it is plain [himself] must be made by [se] because [himself] means Peter, and refers to him in the same Clause. Again, Peter begs earnestly of you, that you would not forsake him. Here I confess [him] is not in the same Clause with Peter (for there is a stop between) yet because it can mean nothing but Peter, and is connected with the former Clause by the Copula [ne] you must not make [illum] but [se] for it.

Note, therefore when [him] or [them] may be turn'd into [himself] or [themselves] you must use some Case of the Primitive [sui] so also when [his] or [their] may be turn'd into [his own] or [their own] you must use some Case of the Possessive [suus] not [is] [ille] or [iste.]

In the same Clause.

1. Orpheus drew the Woods after him, and made the very Stones come and place themselves in an orderly and decent fashion about him.

2. Our Saviour perhaps did not mourn for his Friend Lazarus, because he was dead, but because he was to live again.

In a Clause connected by a Copula.

1. Pluto caught up Proserpine, as she was gathering Flowers in the Meadows of Sicily, and carried her away with him in his Chariot to the shades below.

Hic

Hic & ille cum, &c.

When Hic and Ille in a Sentence have respect to two Substantives going before (either Persons or Things) Hic usually means the latter of the two Substantives, or that Substantive that stands nearer it; Ille means the former of the two, or that Substantive that stands at a greater distance off from it. Hic is Englished by [This] [the one] [the latter] Ille by [That] [the other] [the former.]

1. *Pentheus* and *Orpheus* were torn in pieces by the *Bacchanal Women*; the former, for getting upon a Tree to behold their Ceremonies, the latter, for making melody with his Harp.



Construction of Verbs Personals.

Verbs requiring a Nominative Case.

¶ Verba Substantiva, &c

Verbs Substantives, or Verbs that signifie Being, as *sum*, *forem*, *fio*, *existo*; and *Passives*, signifying to be call'd, accounted, and the like, as *dicor*, *vocor*, *salutor*, *appellor*, *habeor*, *existimor*, *videor*, *putor*; also Verbs of Motion or rest; as *discedo*, *incedo*, *curro*, *sedeo*, *dormio*,
C
and

and such like require a Nominative Case after them, as they have before them, because both Cases belong to the same Person or Thing, and the latter is rather in apposition with the former, than govern'd by the Verb.

1. *Anger* is a short *Madness*.

2. *Virtue* would be but a very melancholy and uncomfortable thing, if it should always be so unfortunate, as never to meet with due Esteem and Approbation.

3. Mere *Poverty* is not so great an affliction, as *Poverty* after *Riches*, and want after Abundance.

4. *Pan* was accounted the Leader, and Commander of the Nymphs, which were always wont to Dance the Rounds about him.

2 5. When *Necessity* spurrs, *Despair* will be called to them.

¶ Denique omnia fere, &c.

ANY Verb, of what sort soever it be, has a Nominative Case after it, of an Adjective coming next to it, which agrees with the Nominative Case to the Verb. #

1. *Erichonius* invented the use of Chariots first, whereby the upper part of his Body which was well proportioned, might be seen, and the lower part which was deformed, might be hid.

2. *Icarus* being to cross the Sea by flight, was ordered by his Father to fly neither too high nor too

too low ; but he soaring too high, fell down head-
long and perished in the Water. #

3. Plain Dealing is a Jewel, but he that wears
it, shall dye poor. #

† **B**Y supposito Verbi (*which is an odd Expression*)
may perhaps be meant the Sentence. If so,
then the Rule has this use. If the Sentence be the
Nominative Case to the Verb, the Adjective follow-
ing the Verb must be the Nominative Case, Neuter
Gender, to agree with the Sentence.

1. 'Tis easier not to begin Disputes, than to put
an end to them.

2. Good God ! How easie is it to quench a Sound,
and an Honest Thirst ?

NOte, an Adverb ending in [ly] may often
elegantly be made by an Adjective of the
Nominative Case, to agree with the Nominative Case
to the Verb ; as,

1. It is commonly the lot of those that suffer, to
be thought guilty of those Crimes for which they
innocently suffer.

2. People obey unwillingly, when they are com-
manded harshly. A Generous Horse rides best
with an easy Bit. —

3. Our time slides away insensibly, and few Men
take notice how it goes.

¶ Infinitum quoque utrinque, &c.

THE Infinitive Mood *Esse* and other Infinitives, Neuter or Passive, like to *Esse*, in signification, require the same Case after them, that stands next before them, whether it be a Nominative, Accusative, or Dative.

Nominative.

1. Artificers have this Prerogative, to find a welcome in all Countries; so that *Banishment* to an excellent Workman, can hardly be call'd a punishment.

Accusative.

1. The Poets say that *Proteus* was Neptune's Herdsman, and so excellent a Prophet, that he knew not only things to come, but even things past, as well as present. —

2. Men always judge the present *War* wherein they live, to be greatest; and when it is past, admire more those, that were before it.

A Dative Case after an Infinitive Mood.

1. *We* may be good in every condition. A Tyrant may make me suffer torments, but he cannot make me do a dishonest Action.

2. I may be poor, but still I may be just, and I may be contented. —

3. If

3. If it were advantageous for *Men* to be *Christians*, there would no doubt be a *World* of *Hypocrites*, and counterfeit Professors.



Verbs Personals governing a Genitive.

¶ *Sum Genitivum postulat, &c.*

THE Verb *Sum*, as often as it signifies Possession; or, part, duty, property, requires a *Genitive Case* of the *Noun* following. There are two Reasons of this Construction. *Sum*, when it signifies Possession, governs a *Genitive Case*, because the thing Possessed is understood; *pecus est Melibœi*, being at length, *pecus est pecus Melibœi*. When it signifies Part, or Duty, it is said to govern a *Genitive*, because *Officium* or some such Word is understood; *Regum est*, being at length, *Regum est officium*.

1. If a saying be good, it matters not much, whether it be a *Christian's* or a *Heathen's*.

2. I was *Pompey's*, but now am *Cæsar's*.

3. Is there no end of adding *House* to *House*, and *Field* to *Field*? *Vain Man!* Thou must shortly remove thy *Dwelling*, and then, *whose* shall all these things be?

4. It is the *Duty* of a *Subject* to obey his *Prince*, and of a *Servant*, to execute his *Master's* *Commands*.

5. 'Tis the part of a *Wise Man* to prefer things necessary before matters of *Ornament*, or *Pleasure*.

6. *It is the Part of a Wise and good Man*, neither to say, nor to do any thing, that he may be the worse and cannot be the better for. —

7. *It is a Mark of Ingenuity*, to make no difference or respect of Persons, but to give up our Assent to Truth, let it come from what Hand it will.

¶ Excipiuntur hi Nominativi, &c.

THIS is an Exception to the latter part of Sum Genitivum, &c. namely, Ad aliquid pertinere.

If the English runs thus: It is my part, it is thy part, &c. You must at no hand say in Latin, est mei, est tui, &c. But put the Possessive in the Neuter Gender, to agree with [Officium] understood, or with the Sentence.

1. To return good for good, is the *part of a Man*.
2. *It is beastly* to dissolve in a luxurious sloth.
3. *It belongs not to me* to mind your business. —
4. *It is thy part*, to suffer all things alike.
5. *It is your part*, who are a Servant, to do what you are bid, not to inquire, what is the reason of doing it.
6. *It is not our business* to bring death upon our selves, but to receive it patiently, when inflicted by others.

¶ Verba æstimandi, &c.

VErbs of estimating, rating, valuing, prizing, regarding, making account of (in Latin, duco, puto, deputo, facio, pendo, habeo, &c.) require a Genitive Case of that word which signifies the Price

or Value, and which answers to the Question, at what rate, or how much. And if they be Transitive, they have, besides a Genitive of the Value, an Accusative also of the Thing or Person valued.

1. We use to value a small Favour, if it be done to us by one that is far above us, more, than a far greater, done to us by a mean and inconsiderable Person.

2. Nobleness of Birth is very much regarded.

3. Honesty is little set by.

4. One Eye-witness is worth more, than ten, that go by hear-say.

5. Contempt is, when a Man thinks another of little worth, in comparison to himself.

6. That, which we value most, we endeavour to preserve in the greatest security.

7. 'Tis not a Straw matter, whether the Cause be right or wrong; where the Judges, Jury, and Witnesses are in a Conspiracy against the Pris'ner.

¶ *Æstimo vel Genitivum vel Abl. &c.*

THIS single Verb *Æstimo* governs either a Genitive or an Ablative of the Value: the rest only a Genitive.

1. To value your self much, is to have others value you little: tho sometimes he who values him self little, is by others valued not much.

¶ *Flocci, &c.*

FLocci, nauci, &c. are added to *æstimo*, *pendo*, *facio*, &c.

1. He that in dangerous times wants Courage, will not *make* a Commander worth a Nut-shell.
2. I do not *value* all his Wisdom a hair, who is not wise for himself.
3. I *care* not a Straw for him, who *values* me not this.

¶ Singularia sunt ista, &c.

Æ Qui or boni facio, æqui or boni consulo (for you must not use æqui and boni both at the same time, without a Conjunction) are Latin for, I take in good part.

1. Take in good part, and make the best of every thing that happens.

¶ Verba accusandi, &c.

V Erbs of Accusing, Charging or Convicting (in Latin, accuso, infimulo, urgeo, alligo, arguo, coarguo) of Condemning (in Latin, damno, condemno) of Admonishing or Remembring (in Latin, moneo, admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio) of Acquitting or Clearing (in Latin, absolvo, purgo, libero, &c.) will have, besides their Accusative, a Genitive of the Crime that any one is Charg'd, Accused, Convicted, Condemned, Cleared, or Warned of. The signs in English are, of, for, from, or with

Accusing,

Accusing.

1. He that is not content with his Lot, *accuses* the Gods of *Injustice*.

2. To *charge* a Man with *Hypocrisie*, without some plain and manifest indication of it, is to judge his Heart, when we know nothing of it.

Condemning.

1. If you *condemn* me of *Prodigality*, take care I do not *condemn* you of *Covetousness*.

2. Seeing the same Man *condemns* me of *Silence*, and *Speech*, it is a good Argument, that I am moderate, and unblamable in both.

Admonishing, Remembring Telling, of.

1. If a Man cannot endure *to be told* of his *Faults*, it is a shrewd sign he is in the way to be undone.

THese Verbs of *Admonishing, Remembring, or Warning*, may also have a *Genitive Case* of the Thing (though no Crime) or Person, that one is *Admonished, Remembred or Warn'd of*.

1. That you were pleased to *put me in mind* of my *Duty*, when you saw me negligent, I am much beholding to you.

2. Since I am at a distance from you, pray *put me in mind* of you, by frequent writing.

Remembring.

Absolving, Clearing, or Acquitting.

1. He is acquitted of Ingratitude, that heartily wishes he could make a return.

¶ *Vertitur hic Genitivus, &c.*

THIS Genitive Case of the Crime or Thing is often turn'd into an Ablative Case, sometimes with the Preposition *De*, but usually without; yet Verbs of Admonishing or Remembring never have an Ablative without *De*.

1. When we are admonished of a Fault, we ought to amend it. —

2. He spoils a new kindness, who, when he is bestowing it, puts the Receiver in mind of an old one.

3. He that condemns another of Superstition, should be careful that himself deserves not to be condemned of Hypocrisie.

4. Is he acquitted of the Theft, of which he was accused?

¶ *Uterque, Nullus, Alter, &c.*

THese six words, *Uterque, Nullus, Alter, Neuter, Alius, Ambo*, and all Adjectives of the Superlative Degree cause the Substantive, they agree with, to be put in no other Case but the Ablative after such sort of Verbs, that is, after Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, &c.

1. Was

1. Was he accused of covetousness, or Prodigality? Of both. —
2. Of what Crime art thou *Convicted*? Of none.
3. Are you *accused* of Murther or of Perjury? Of *neither*, but of a quite contrary Crime.
4. An innocent Man is sometimes *condemned* of most grievous things.

¶ Satago, Misereor, &c.

TThese three Verbs, Satago, Misereor, and Misereſco, require a Genitive Case; Satago of the Thing we are busie about, Misereor, and Misereſco, of the Things or Person we pity.

Satago.

1. He that has his hands full of his own business, is not at leisure to mind other Men's.

Misereor, Misereſco.

1. Jupiter pitying Tithonus, who was grown extremely feeble with old Age, at length turn'd him into a Grass-hopper. —
2. We many times envy the Men that are Miserable in all their great Pomp and State, and pity them who are happy in their Obscurity.

¶ Reminiſcor, Recordor, &c.

TThese four Verbs, Reminiſcor, Recordor, Obliviſcor, and Memini, will have a Genitive, or an Accusative Case of the Person or Thing remembered, or forgotten.

1. Your goodness teaches you to *forget* the many *obligations* you have laid upon me, *which* I ought always to *remember*.

2. Old Age is forgetful; and yet I believe never any old Man *forgot* the *Place* where he laid his Gold. —

¶ Memini de hâc re, &c.

THIS Verb Memini, when it is construed to make mention of, has after it an Ablative with the Preposition de.

1. I never *make mention* of good King Henry the Sixth, but with thankfulness.

Potior aut Genitivo, &c.

THIS single Verb Potior signifying to obtain, or get Possession of, governs either an Ablative or a Genitive Case.

1. I would not speak ill of an innocent Man though I was sure thereby to *get* a Kingdom.

2. After a long Fight, our Men *got* to be Masters of the Enemy's Baggage, and Camp.

3. What labouring Man is not glad that his Work is over? What Mariner is not glad that he has weathered all Storms, and *got* to his desired Haven? —

Mountague Tyrwhitt.



This Book August 4. 1722

Verbs Personals governing a Dative Case.

¶ Omnia Verba acquisitivè, &c.

ALL manner of Verbs; when used to express Acquisition, commonly Englished with To, or, For, require after them a Dative Case of that Noun to which any thing is procured, of what sort soever the thing procured is, whether good, bad, or indifferent. If the Verbs are Active, they govern commonly an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person, as, magnam sibi laudem peperit: if Passive or Neuter, a Dative only, as, non omnibus do. mio.

1. There are no Snares so dangerous as those that are laid for us under the name of good Officers.

2. No Man can be truly Happy, who is not every Hour of his Life prepar'd for the worst that can befall him.

3. What Havock and Destruction did Cæsar and Alexander make in the World, that they might gain to themselves the empty Title of Conquerors of it? —

¶ Huic

¶ Huic Regulæ, &c.

To this Rule belong several sorts of Verbs.

IN the first place, Verbs that signifie *suitableness*, or *unsuitableness*, *advantage*, or *disadvantage*, *good* or *harm* (in Latin, *commodo*, *incommodo*, *opitutor*, *patrocinor*, *medeor*, *gratulor*, *grator*, *faveo*, *parco*, *indulgeo*, &c.) govern a *Dative Case*.

1. *Diomedes* was instigated by *Pallas* not to spare *Venus* a jot, if he met her in fight; accordingly he wounded her in the right Arm.

2. *Cardan* tells us that he used to cure little griefs by Play and Sports, and great ones by false hopes.

3. 'Tis Generous to forgive an *Enemy*. ✓

4. It is not the speed of a Horse altogether that pleases us, unless we find that he can stop and turn at pleasure.

5. He hurts the *innocent*, that spares the *guilty*.

6. Care must be taken, that, whilst we do good to some, we do not harm others.

Ex his quædam etiam, &c.

SOME of these Verbs that signifie *suitableness*, or *unsuitableness*, govern an *Accusative Case*. And some of those, that govern a *Dative*, may instead of it, have an *Accusative* (of the thing) with the *Preposition Ad*.

1. Whether

1. Whether Nature or Art, *contributes* more to Eloquence, may admit of a Dispute.—

2. A spare Diet *conduces* much to long life.

3. He is a dangerous Man that reads but one Book; he that *studies* but *one thing*, must needs be too hard for any Man at that.

† **N**ote, *Lædo*, *Juvo* *Adjuvo*, and *Deleſto*, govern an *Accuſative* only, never a *Dative*. *Nocéo* governs always a *Dative*, never an *Accuſative*.

1. Whatſoever *hurts* the Body or Mind, diſpoſes a Man to be froward.

2. There are none can *hurt* us in the Grave, tho they be never ſo malicious.—

3. There are a ſort of Men *whom* the ſpilling of Humane Blood *delights*.

4. Fortune *helps* the Bold. Many a Man loſes his Life, for being over-ſollicitous to ſave it.

5. The affected tone of a Player *offends* our Ears, in a Pulpit.

¶ Verba comparandi, &c.

Verbs of Comparing (*in* Latin, *comparo*, *compono*, *contendo*, *conſero*, *æquo*, *adæquo*, *æquiparo*, &c.) govern a *Dative* Caſe of the Thing or Perſon *wherewith* another is compared. The ſign is *To*, or *With*.

1. Compare what thou haſt not, *With* that which thou haſt. —

2. Virgil

1. Virgil compares the overthrow of Troy, after a long War, to the fall of an old Oak, hewn round about, and at last, with much ado, after many heavy blows, coming to the Ground.

¶ Aliquando additur Ablativus, &c.

Sometimes Verbs of Comparing having an Ablative Case after them, with the Preposition cum: as,

1. If you must needs compare your self with others, then compare your self with all Men, and not with a few.

¶ Aliquando Accusativus, &c.

Sometimes an Accusative with the Preposition ad: as,

1. If Virgil be compared to Homer in Descriptions, it is manifest that Homer ought to be prefer'd, tho' Virgil himself were to be the Judge.

¶ Verba dandi, &c.

Verbs betokening to give (in Latin, do, dono, largior, dedo, tribuo, ministro, suppedito, commodo, præbeo, exhibeo, &c.) Verbs also betokening to restore, or return (in Latin, reddo, restituo, refero, &c.) add to their Accusative of the Thing given or restored, a Dative of the Person [to whom]

1. Nothing

1. Nothing is more awry from the Law of God and Nature, than that a Woman should give Laws to *Men*.

2. All the ancient learned Men both of *Greece* and *Rome*, have given the first place in Poetry to *Homer*. —

3. If some God would offer (*largior*) me, at this Age, to be a Child again, and to cry in the Cradle, I would earnestly refuse it.

Restoring or Returning.

1. It is barbarous to *return* injuries to *those*, that we have received kindness from.

¶ *Hæc variam habent, &c.*

These Verbs, namely, *dono*, *impertio*, *aspergo*, *interno*, *consulo*, *metuo*, *timeo*, *formido*, &c. govern Cases several ways, some in the same Sense, some in the different Sense.

In the same Sense.

1. When *Perseus* went to destroy *Medusa*, three of the Gods presented him with Arms and Gifts: *Mercury* gave him Wings to his Feet, *Pluto* a Helmet, *Pallas* a Shield, and a Looking Glass. —

2. The most valuable Present that Nature has made us, is Life.

3. *Ceres* being laught at by an impudent Boy, as she was drinking, dyt the remainder of the Liquor in his Face, and turn'd him into an Eit.

4. I had no sooner bid my Man Saddle my Horse but it fell a raining. —

5. Absent Friends impart many greetings to each other, by Messengers or Letters.

Variety of Construction in a different Sense.

Consulo.

THIS Verb, when it signifies to consult, or advise with, governs an Accusative of the Person consulted, or advised with, and an Ablative of the thing [concerning which] with the Preposition *de*.

1. He that went to consult Proteus about any Thing, could by no other means obtain his advice, but by catching him in Manacles, and holding him fast therewith.

2. If you desire a covetous Man in his sickness to consult a Physician about his Distemper, he says he is not so ill. —

WHEN Consulo signifies to advise for, or look to, it governs a Dative of the Thing or Person advised for, or lookt to.

1. Men in distress will look to themselves in the first place, and leave their Companions to shift as they can.

WHEN the Construing of it is Statuo, that is, when it signifies to contrive, or order a matter, it governs an Accusative of the Thing determined,

min'd, and an Accusative also of the Person [against whom] but not without the Preposition in.

1. He determin'd that very ill against himself.

Metuo, timeo, &c.

THE Thing or Person that we are solicitous or concern'd for, is put after any of these three Verbs, metuo, timeo, & formido, in the Dative, or Ablative with [de.]

1. I now am afraid for him: were it not for him, I should have lookt to my self well enough.

THE Thing or Person that we apprehend danger from, in the Accusative, or Ablative with the Prepositton [a.]

1. The Hares are afraid of the Dogs and the Eagles. The Frogs are afraid of the Hares, and twenty to one but something else is afraid of the Frogs.

¶ Verba promittendi ac solvendi; &c.

Verbs signifying to Promise (in Latin, promitto, polliceor, spondeo, recipio, &c.) Verbs also signifying to Pay (in Latin, solvo, exsolvo, pendo, numero, dinumero, annumero, &c.) require a Dative Case after them, of the Person to whom, with an Accusative of the Thing.

1. Apollo

1. Apollo *promis'd* Cassandra the Gift of Prophesying; but afterwards being rejected by her in his Suit, he annex'd this Penalty to his Promise, that she should ever foretel the Truth, but never be believed.

Verbs signifying Paying.

1. It is according to Prudence, as well as Nature, to *pay* that Honour to your *Patience*, that you expect your Children should *pay* to you.

2. Many of the Nobility pay no Debt, but what they *pay* to Nature.

Long ¶ *Verba Imperandi, &c.* 2

Verbs signifying to Command (*in* English, bid, rule, domineer-over, &c (*in* Latin, impero, præcipio, dominor, edico, moderor, tempero, &c. *Verbs also signifying to shew, unfold, discover, signifie, &c.) in* Latin, dico, narro, declaro, explico, monstro, aperio, significo, &c) *require after them a Dative of the Person, with an Accusative of the thing, if they be Transitive.*

Commanding.

1. I *charge* you not to think of carrying the Child out any whither.

Shewing or Telling.

1. One *said* to his Friend when he saw him weeping for his Wife; I thought you had known that

that you married a Woman, and not a Goddess.

TO Verbs of Commanding may be added Verbs of Persuading; particularly *Suadeo* and *Persuadeo*

1. The Cyclopes, for their fierceness and cruelty were by *Jupiter* cast into Hell; but *Tellus* persuaded *Jupiter* to set them at liberty, and put them to forge Thunder-Bolts. —

2. How difficult a thing is it, to persuade *Man* to be happy?

¶ *Dicimus, Tempero, &c.*

THese two Verbs *tempero* and *moderor*, may have after them either an Accusative or Dative of the Person, or thing govern'd.

1. In every thing rule but thy self, and thou shalt be at ease.

2. It is an idle thing to pretend, that we cannot govern our Anger.

3. Those who in the general course of their Lives govern themselves by no Rule, are ridiculous, when they pretend Conscience in any thing. —

Refero.

WHEN *Refero* is construed by *Propono*, that is, when it signifies to propound, or to put to the consideration of; it governs an Accusative Case with [ad] of the Person, to whom the matter is propounded.

1. I am willing to *refer* it to any *Painter*, whether *Likeness* be not the main thing in a *Picture*.

Scribo, mitto.

TThese two Verbs govern a *Dative* or *Accusative* of the *Person*, with the *Preposition* [ad.]

1. I writ to you last Week to send me the *Virgil* I left at your House; but I have received no Answer yet.

2. I was much surprized to find you blame me, for neglecting to write to you, for I never mist any occasion of sending to you. —

3. In *Russia*, when there is love between two, the Man among other trifling Gifts, sends to the Woman a Whip, to signify, if she offend, what she must expect.

Do tibi Literas, &c.

THE Person we give the Letter to, to carry, must be the *Dative*; the Person to whom we send the Letter, the *Accusative* with *ad*, by reason of something understood, Do ad te literas, being at length, do tabellario literas ad te perferendas.

1. I gave the *Postman* a Letter to you with my own Hand. I wonder you should not receive it.

2. The Frogs finding what Havock their new King, the Water-Snake, made with them, gave Mercury a message to Jupiter, to send 'em another King. —

¶ Verba Fidendi, &c.

Verbs betokening to trust in English, believe, credit, commit, venture, &c. in Latin, credo, fido, confido, committo, mando, &c. govern a Dative Case of the Person to whom, with an Accusative of the Thing.

1. The Druids thought it not lawful to commit their Doctrine to Letters.

2. The Stag trusted to his Head, that betray'd him, and found fault with his Legs, that would otherwise have brought him off.

3. We do not believe a Common Lyar, even when he speaks true. —

¶ Verba obsequendi & repugnandi, &c.

Verbs signifying to Comply in English, flatter, soothe, obey, yield to, crouch to, &c. in Latin, Obsequor, cedo, servio, pareo, obedio, morigero, &c. Verbs also signifying the contrary, namely Resistance in English, cross, thwart, oppose, contradict, &c. require the Noun following (whether Person or Thing) to be put in the Dative Case.

Verbs signifying Compliance.

1. If we would but deny our selves sometimes in unnecessary desires, even when it is in our power to humour our selves and gratifie our desires, it would be of excellent use.

2. There

2. There are no greater Slaves certainly, than those that *serve Anger*.

3. Bears, and Lions, by good usage, will be brought to *fawn upon* their *Masters*. —

4. Let us *give way to wise Men*, and not squabble with Fools.

Verbs signifying Resistance.

1. He that *resists* his own evil *Inclinations*, is more worthy of Laurel, than the Captain that Conquers a stubborn Enemy.

2. Do nothing that *fights* either *against Honour*, or Conscience.

3. It is infinitely easier to *prevent* ill *Habits*, than to Master them. —

¶ At ex his quædam cum, &c.

Some of these are found with other Cases besides a Dative.

This seems to be an Exception to, Omnia Verba Acquisitivè, &c.

1. Men of contrary Manners will never agree together. What the Fuller makes clean, the Collier will be smutting again.

2. The Lion and the Lamb shall agree together, and the Leopard shall lye down with the Kid.

3. In all our Mountains none but *Amyntas* dares contend with *Damon*. —

4. Though you were my Brother, yet if your Opinion *disagreed with the truth*, I would oppose you.

5. It

5. *It is manifest to all Traders, that light Gains make heavy Purfes.*

6. *The Image of Jupiter by Phidias, was so exquisitely fine, that nothing farther could be added to it.*

7. *The Romans had their Morning, and Meridian Sports. In the former, Men fought with wild Beasts; and in the latter, Men fought with one another.*

¶ *Ausculdo tibi, id est, &c.*

W*Hen Ausculdo signifies to obey, it governs a Dative: when it signifies barely to hearken, an Accusative.*

To Obey, or follow the advice of.

1. *I believe the Gods were sufficiently angry with me, since I hearkened to him.*

To hearken barely.

1. *A Man that designs evil unto others, hearken, greedily to him, that will tell false and mischievous Stories.*

¶ *Verba minandi, &c.*

V*Erbs that signifie threatning, as, minor, minitor, interminor: or Anger, as irascor, indignor, succenseo, offendor, govern a Dative Case.*

D

† Note

† *Note.* Minor, interminor, and minitor govern a Dative of the Person, and an Accusative of the thing threatned.

1. *Jupiter* conceiving a displeasure against (*succenseo*) *Æsculapius*, for restoring a dead Man to life by Physick, incens'd the *Cyclops* against him, who without delay slew him with a Thunder-bolt.

2. Melancholy Men seem to be angry not only with all others, but with themselves.

3. *Sirrah* (says *Socrates* to his Man) now would I beat you, if I were not angry with you.

4. A Tyrant may threaten me Death, but he shall not make me do a dishonest Action.

5. God threatens Kings, Kings Lords, and Lords us. He that's a Tyrant over one Man, is a Slave to another.

¶ Sum cum Compositis, &c.

SUM and the Compounds of sum, as, absum, adsum, desum, infum, intersum, præsum, prosum, subsum, &c. (except this one Compound of Sum, *Possum*) require a Dative Case.

1. No Man can be properly said to be miserable, that is not wanting to himself.

2. One Good Turn, they say, requires another. But yet He, that does good to (*prosum*) the *Wicked*, is well rewarded, if he comes off with a whole Skin.

3. Many

3. Many in their Prosperity forget their Friends, that to their loss and hazard, stood by (adsum) them in their Adversity.

¶ *Dativum postulant Verba, &c.*

Certain Verbs compounded with these Nine Prepositions, præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, require a Dative Case after them. Note, The English of the Preposition, that these Verbs are compounded with, may in Construing be placed just before the Dative Case they govern: as, *Oppono me illi, I set my self against him.*

Præ.

1. A Purse was usually hung on the Statues of *Mercury*, to signifie, that he was the God of Gain, and Profit, and presided over Merchandising.

Ad.

1. He that mixes Railing with his Arguments has likely an ill Cause.

Con.

1. As moderate Sleep conduceth to long Life, so much more, if it be quiet and not disturbed.

Sub.

1. No Man is to presume in Prosperity, or to despair in Adversity; for good and ill Fortune do as naturally *succeed one another*, as Day and Night.

Ante.

1. Solomon *prefers* a Good Name *before* precious Ointment.

Post.

1. I contemn to the last degree that base wretch, that *Postpones* all things to Money.

Ob.

1. Who would pity him that *sets* his Reason *against* himself, and studies how to be as miserable as his mind can make him?

In.

1. They *poured* Wine and *put* Frankincence on the Head of the Victim, before they killed it.

1123

Inter.

1. He that *intermeddles* (interpono me) *with* other Mens *business*, breeds himself no small trouble.

¶ *Verbs*

¶ **V** Erbs also compounded with the Adverbs *satis*, *benè* and *malè*, require a Dative Case after them.

12

Satis.

1. We are so nice and hard to please, that *Demosthenes* himself does not *satisfie* us.

2. Knowledge is an endless thing, and it is impossible throughly to *satisfie* that *Appetite* in great and generous Minds.

Benè.

1. He is good, that *does good* to others.

2. I have learnt to lose as little of my kindness, as I can. *I'll do good* to no *Man* against his will certainly.

Malè.

1. *Speak ill* of no body; and you are no more to hear *Calumnies*, than to report them.

2. Some of *Antigonus* his Soldiers were railing at him one Night, where there was but a Hanging between them: *Antigonus* over-heard them, and putting it gently aside; Soldiers, says he, stand a little farther off, for fear the King should hear you.

¶ *Pauca ex his, &c.*

A Few (or rather many) Verbs compounded with those Prepositions, govern other Cases, some an Accusative, some an Ablative, some with, some without a Preposition.

1. Atalanta excelled all in swiftness.
2. He that excels others in Merit, ought to excel them in Preferment too.
3. There is in Virtue a secret Pleasure, that comforts a Man under the severest misfortunes.
4. Demosthenes out-went all others of his Time in Eloquence.
5. The Helvetians surpass (præcedo) the rest of the Gauls in bravery.

¶ *Est pro habeo, &c.*

THIS Verb Sum, es, fui, may often in making Latin be used for habeo, and then the Word that seems in the English to be the Nominative Case, shall be the Dative, to be govern'd of Sum, and the Nominative: as, est mihi mater, I have a Mother, or, a Mother is to me.

1. The Græc had but one Eye, and one Tooth among them all; both which, she that had occasion to go abroad, was wont to take with her, and lay down again at her return.
2. Saturn had many Children, but devoured them as soon as they were born.

3. There

3. There is no pleasant thing in the World, but is as a Lilly among the Thorns; every *Rose* hath its Prickles.

4. *Every thing* has a wrong, as well as a right Handle.

¶ Huic confine, &c.

THIS Verb Suppetit, signifies there is enough in readiness, has the very same Construction, and is also used for habeo.

1. A Crow, that has a good Morsel of Cheese in his Mouth, will not want a Fox, to desire him, to shew his Voice.

¶ Sum cum multis, &c.

THIS Verb Sum and many other Verbs besides, as, do, duco, verito, habeo, tribuo, &c. may have a double Dative, one of the Person, another of the Thing, and if they be Active, they have an Accusative at the same time: as, Do tibi vestem pignori. Verito hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

1. A great Portion with a Wife is a support to her Husband while she is living, and a Comfort, when she is dead.

2. Few Parents live so, as their Virtue may be a Pattern to their Children.

3. Remember that a low Estate may be a great Benefit and Security, and that Power and Riches may be a Snare to their Owner.

4. *Dumnorix* commanded the Horse that the *Ædui* sent to *Cæsar's* aid. Lat. for an aid to *Cæsar*.

5. A wise Man makes (*habeo*) it his study, how to pass through this World with the least Offence.

¶ Est etiam ubi hic Dativus, &c.

M *hi, tibi, sibi, are sometimes added for Elegance, the Sense not requiring 'em.*

1. There's nothing looks sillier than a Crafty Knave out-witted, and beaten at *his own Weapon*.

2. They say that *Lycurgus* cut off *his own Legs*, because he went to hew down the Vines, to the dishonour of *Bacchus*.

3. Go you and get *you* your Supper, and I will go and get *me* my Breakfast, for I have eat nothing all this day.



Verbs governing an Accusative Case.

¶ Verba Transitiva, &c.

V *erbs Transitives (call'd so, because their Action passeth forth on some Person or Thing) of what sort soever they are, whether Active, Common, or Deponent, will have an Accusative after them of the Person or Thing to whom the Action is done;*

done; or of that word that answers to the Question whom or what; as, Amo te. Vitium fuge. Deum venerare. Juvat me.

1. *Jupiter thrust his Father Saturn into Hell, and so usurped the Kingdom.*

2. *The sound of a Trumpet rouses the Spirits, and provokes Courage.*

3. *Democritus laugh'd, and Heraclitus wept at the Folly and Wickedness of the World.*

Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

VErbs also call'd Neuter may have an Accusative Case after them of their own signification, that is, when the Verb, and the Substantive following the Verb are agreeable, and as it were related to one another in signification: as, ire viam; eo, signifies the Action of doing, and via the way wherein.

1. *Many a Jolly Cobler lives a happier Life in his Stall, than a Prince in his Palace.*

2. *The out-doing of a Great Man in his own Way, savours in some degree of ill Manners: Nero could not endure to be out fiddled.*

3. *Pardon me, my Friends for hoping well of you. For the future I shall leave off committing such faults. (Peccatum pecco.)*

¶ Hunc Accusativum mutant, &c.

Some of these Neuters, which govern an Accusative Case of a word of an agreeable signification, are found in Authors with an Ablative after them: as,

1. Thou shalt not *die* a violent or untimely death but be carried to thy Grave, as Corn is to the Barn, when it is full ripe, and fit to be gathered.

2. I had e'en as good *go directly* of my own accord to the House of Correction; for I shall certainly be sent thither, now my Master is come Home.

¶ Sunt quæ figurate, &c.

THere are some Verbs Neuter that have an Accusative Case after them; by the figure Synecdoche.

1. He that cannot take up a resolution to *live* a Saint, is never like to dye a Martyr.

2. Those are better Exercises that *smell* of the Camp, than those, that *smell* of the Kitchen.

Two Accusative Cases.

¶ Verba rogandi, &c.

Verbs of Asking, as, rogo, posco, flagito, oro, obsecro, &c. Of Instruction, as, doceo, edoceo, dedoceo, erudio, &c. Of Cloathing, Concealing, Admonishing, and Exhorting, govern two Accusatives

time at the same time, one of the Person, another of the Thing.

Asking.

1. In the mean time *Cæsar earnestly desired* (flagito) of the *Ædui* the Corn, which they had promised him.

2. When we are going to do any thing, let us *ask our selves this*: Is not, what I am going to do, in the number of needless things?

Instructing.

1. *Dædalus taught* his Son *Icarus* the *Art* of flying; but the Novice, soaring too high, fell into the Sea and was drowned.

Concealing.

1. A prudent Man *conceals* his *knowledge* from his *Acquaintance*, and will not make a shew of being so wise as really he is: But a Fool publishes his Ignorance, as if he was ambitious that every body should know he is a Fool.

Exhorting.

1. *This I exhort you*; get acquainted with your self.

Cloathing.

1. A great Boy that had a scanty Coat, strip'd a little Boy that had a large Coat, and *put his own upon the little one*, and the little ones Coat upon himself.

Admonishing, Advising, or Remembring.

1. *What we advised Antipho* just now, that we ought to do our selves.

¶ *Rogandi Verba, &c.*

VErbs of Asking often change the Accusative of the Person into an Ablative, with *a, ar ab*, and sometimes *ex*.

1. *Aurora begg'd of Jupiter* that *Tithonus* might never die; but she forgot to insert this Clause in her Petition, that he might not withal grow old and feeble.

¶ *Vestiendi Verba, &c.*

VErbs of Cloathing sometimes change one of the Accusatives into an Ablative or Dative. The Person must be the Dative, and the Covering the Accusative; as, *Induo mihi tunicam*; or the Person the Accusative, and the Covering the Ablative; as, *Induo me tunicâ*.

1. After

1. After the Daw had cloathed himself in borrow'd Feathers, he despised his own Companions.

Verbs of the like sense admit an Accusative, and Ablative only.

1. The River *Styx* incircles the Palace of Infernal *Dis* with crooked *Turnings*.

2. When they were to contend in the Olympic Games, they stript themselves naked, and anointed their bodies with *Ointment*.



Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

¶ *Quodvis Verbum, &c.*

ALL manner of Verbs require an Ablative Case after them of the word, which signifies the Instrument wherewith a thing is done, without a Preposition. The sign in the English is with or by.

Instrument.

1. *Brutus*, at fifteen years of Age, attending his Father to the Chace, with an *Arrow* unfortunately kill'd him.

2. Beasts contend with *Horns* and *Hoofs*; Man with *Reason*.

¶ *Causam*

¶ Causam Actionis.

ALL manner of Verbs require an *ablative Case* after them of that word, which signifies the Cause, or Reason, or Motive. The Sign in English is usually *at, or for, with, or by.*

1. The Leaves of the tall Trees *shake* at every breath.
2. Niobe turned herself with sorrow into a Stone.

¶ Modum Actionis.

Verbs require an *Ablative Case* after them of the Noun, which signifies the manner how. The sign, [*with*] [*in*] [*by*] [*after.*]

1. When we cannot have a good cast, it remains that by our Skill and Art we *make* a bad one good.
2. Some Men will bring to pass the same thing, which others do but endeavour, with more facility and less noise.
3. If we have many things to do, let us *dispatch* them in due order, one after another, or else we shall do none well to our own content.
4. With what *Constancy* and *Evenness* of Mind did *Socrates* receive the Sentence of Death?

¶ Materiam Actionis.

Verbs have after them an *Ablative Case* of the Noun following, which signifies the Matter us'd in doing.

Ulysses

1. *Ulysses*, when he was to pass by the Habitation of the *Sirens*, order'd the Ears of his Companions to be stop't with *Wax*, and himself to be bound to the Main Mast.

2. The Ant *lives upon her own*, and works honestly in the Summer, to maintain her self in the Winter.

Manner of doing.

1. As soon as we arriv'd at *Constantinople*, I went with the Captain, to salute the Ambassador of *France*, who receiv'd me with great *Civility*.

¶ Ablativo causæ & modi, &c.

THE Noun Substantive of the Case and Manner of doing is some times used with these Prepositions, præ, ob, propter, per, &c.

1. Some dye by *Fire, Water, Famine*: more by *Intemperance* in Meats and Drinks.

2. Men through *Impatience* ever count that the heaviest, which they bear at present; and to remove the evil, which they suffer, care not if they pull on a greater.

3. We are like roward Children, who if you take one of their Play things from them, throw all the rest into the Fire, for very *Rage* and *Vexation*.

¶ Quibuslibet verbis subjicitur nomen, &c.

THESE English Words Buy, Sell, Cost, Stand in, Hire, Redeem, &c. govern an Ablative Case of the Noun signifying the Price, Rate, or Value, which.

Noun

Noun hath usually the sign for, in, or at, before it in the English; sometimes, with.

1. The Wolf was well enough pleased with the plumpness of the Dog's Body, but he knew better things, than to *sell* his liberty for a *Crust*.

2. There is a Tenderness to be us'd, even toward our Slaves, and those that we have *bought* with our *Money*.

3. *Epictetus*, though but a poor Slave, had yet such Veneration paid to his Memory, that his earthen Lamp, by which he was wont to study, *was*, after his death, *sold* for three thousand *Drachms*.

4. Friend, I do thee no wrong. Didst thou not agree with me for a *Penny*?

¶ *Vili, paulo, minimo, &c.*

T*Hese Adjectives Vilis, paulus, minimus, &c. are often put after Verbs of Buying, Selling, &c. in the Ablative Case without the Substantive Pretio? which is understood.*

1. He that Buys Wheat at twelve Pence a Bushel, *buys* it *cheap*.

2. Health is easily lost, but the recovery of it *is bought* of Physicians *at a great rate*.

3. What I could not get half my price for at one Fair, I *sold* for *double* at another.

4. Even a good thing may be *bought* *too dear*.

An Exception to Quibuslibet Verbis, &c.

¶ Excipiuntur hi Genitivi sine, &c.

T *Hese English Words, so much, how much, more, less, just so much, &c. are put after Verbs of buying, selling, &c. in the Genitive Case without the Substantive pretii, which is understood.*

1. *How much soever it cost, I am resolved to have it.*
2. *How much will you sell that Horse for? for as much as I can.*
3. *It is natural for Men, to value their own Country Men (in respect of Mechanical Works) less than Strangers.*

¶ Sin addantur Substantiva, &c.

B *UT if those Adjectives, Tantus, Quantus, Quantusvis, &c. have Substantives joined with them, they are put in the Ablative Case, according to the general Rule, Quibuslibet verbis, &c. This Rule is generally, but not always true; for we have in Terence, quantivis pretii, and parvi pretii, &c.*

1. *Before I would Buy at so great rates, as some give for Commodities, I would go without them.*
2. *It goes ill with Tradesmen, when they are forced, as sometimes they are, to sell their Wares at a less rate, than they bought them.*

¶ Valeo

¶ Valeo etiam, &c.

THIS Verb Neuter Valeo governs the word of value in the Accusative Case; ad, I suppose, being understood.

1. The Cock is of the Mind, that one Barley-Corn is worth two Pearls.

2. This Book is worth five Groats; but the Bookseller sold it me for thirteen Pence, and told me it cost him twelve Pence.

3. The Example and Authority of our Guides ought to sway very much with us.

¶ Verba abundandi, &c.

Verbs of six significations govern an Ablative by this Rule.

1. Verbs of Abounding. 2. Verbs of Wanting, or being Without. 3. Verbs of Filling. 4. Verbs of Emptying. 5. Verbs of Loading. 6. Verbs of Unloading, or Discharging. Besides this Ablative, they that are Transitive, have an Accusative of the Thing or Person filled, emptied. &c.

Abounding.

1. This life is full of Affliction; and all places abound with examples of humane Calamities.

Filling.

Filling.

1. You may soon *fill* a hungry Belly with *Meat*, but can never *fill* a covetous Mind with *Money*.

2. A Fool *acquaints* every body with his *designs*; a wise Man none, but those that are wise.

Loading.

1. Covetous rich Men *are loaded* with the *Curses* of some, with the *Hatred* of others, and with the *Censures* of all.

2. An Ass *laden* with *Gold* is preferred before the most useful Beast.

Wanting.

1. Without Eyes thou shalt *want* light; and what wonder is it, if thou dost?

2. He can never *want* *Friends*, that *wants* not *Virtue*.

3. The wisest of Mortals *is not without* (*careo*) his *Failings*.

4. They who resolve never to *want* a *jest*, will easily degenerate into Impertinence and Folly.

Emptying.

1. By always taking out, and never putting in you may soon *empty* a great Chest of all its *Money*.

Unloading.

Unloading.

1. Nothing betters a Man's condition, but that which *rids* him of his griefs, and *eases* him of his troubles.

2. A Fever puts an end to some diseases, and *delivers* those from death, who could no other way be cured.

¶ Ex quibus quædam, &c.

Some Verbs of these six significations sometimes govern a Genitive.

1. There is nothing so little, but Greatness may come to *stand in need of it*.

2. What a Man was *Julius Cæsar*, who filled the World with the *glory* of his name?

3. If you hear of any thing that may be of Service to the Republick, *acquaint* me with it.

¶ Fungor, Fruor, &c.

These Nine Verbs, Fungor, Fruor, Utor, Vescor, Mutor, Dignor, Superfedeo, Munero, and Communico, govern an Ablative Case.

Fungor, Fruor, and Utor, antiently govern an Accusative Case.

Lætor, gaudeo, and glorior, govern an Ablative by Quodvis Verbum, &c. of the Cause; therefore I leave them out,

Fungor

Fungor.

1. Know your Duty thoroughly, and then *do it*.

Fruor.

1. *Jupiter*, to enjoy his lustful *Delights*, took upon him the shape of a Bull, of an Eagle, of a Swan, and of a Golden Shower.

2. Do not enjoy thy *Friends* or any other good, as if thou hadst a Lease of them for thy life.

Utor.

1. Let him that is naturally addicted to Anger, use a moderate *Diet*, and abstain from Wine.

2. When we see a Man ingeniously bad, we use to commend his Wit, and to say it is a great pity, he had not *used it* better, and apply it to good purposes.

Vescor.

1. Thou shalt eat of all the *Trees* of the Garden, besides the Tree of Life: For if thou *eatest of that*, thou shalt dye.

Muto.

1. What can be more honourable, than to exchange a Quarrel for a *Friendship*?

2. Most

2. Most Men are very unwilling to *change* a known for an unknown *Happiness*.

Dignor.

1. I shall hardly *think* him *worthy of Pardon*, that is too proud to make confession of his fault.

Supersedeo.

1. *Leave off* childrens *vanities* when thou comest to ripeness of age: trifles are a dishonour to years.

Communico.

1. If any of the Gods perjur'd himself, [after having sworn by the River *Styx*, the rest of the Deities would not *admit* him to their *Table*, till a certain number of years was compleated.

Munero.

1. The Master *rewarded* the Dog with *Blows* and *Reproaches* in his old age, for the *Use*, *Strength*, and *Industry* of his *Youth*.

¶ *Prosequor te amore, &c.*

These two Verbs *Prosequor* and *Afficio* govern an *Accusative* of the Person, and an *Ablative* of the Thing.

This Rule and the two next teach us to make Latin, not Parse it.

Prosequor.

Prosequor.

1. Despise no Man for his Poverty or ill Success, lest you despise a Man whom the Gods will honour.
2. Whom the present age envies, the next will honour.

Afficio.

1. They *punish* rigorously them that Rob by the High-way; but those grand Robbers that sit with them at Table, they *honour* and *reward*.
2. 'Tis a strange Humour in great Men, that whom they *wrong* they'll hate.

¶ *Merere cum Adverbiis, &c.*

I After the English word [Deserve] there come an Adverb, as [well] [ill] or the like, you, must be sure to use [de] for [of.]

1. No Man can have *deserved* so *ill* of us, but that if he be in want, and we in a condition to help him, he ought to be received by us.
2. A good School-Master *deserves well* of his Country.
3. None can *deserve better* of his Friend than he that takes the liberty to tell him of his Faults; none *worse*, than he, that Flatters him.

¶ *Quædam*

¶ Quædam accipiendi, &c.

VErbs that signifie receiving (*in* Latin, accipio, audio, intelligo, disco, &c.) or Distance, (*in* Latin, disto, absum, discrepo, dissentio, &c.) or taking away (*in* Latin, aufero, eripio, demo, adimo, subtraho, &c.) will have an Ablative with a, ab, e, ex, or de.

Receiving.

1. He that hath a mean opinion of himself is ready to *learn* of others.

2. Upon Inquiry he *found* by others also, that *Damnorix* was in great favour with the Common People for his Liberality.

Being distant.

1. Windsor is *distant* from London twenty Miles.

2. Discourse principally *distinguishes* a wise Man from a Fool.

Taking away.

1. Some Men reckon to be accounted liberal, by *taking from one*, to give to another.

2. Some have a large share of this World, others have nothing, but what they earn by very hard Labour, or *extort* from the rich by their restless Importunities.

Vertitur

¶ Vertitur hic Ablativus, &c.

AND *this Ablative Case after Verbs of being distant and taking away, may be turned into a Dative: as,*

1. Time takes away Grief from Men.
2. Men are apt to detract from those whom they see rising above them.
3. Fruit, if it be unripe, is pulled from the Tree with violence; if it be ripe, it falls off of it self: so Force takes away Life from young Men, Ripeness from Old Men.
4. Seest thou not that Pallas, and the Huntress Diana are gone off from (abscedo) me?
5. My talk and way utterly disagrees with them.
6. He not only disagrees with others, but with himself.

¶ Verbis quæ Vim, &c,

VERBS that have the force or sense of Comparison, that is to say, Verbs that may be Conjoined by the Comparative Degree (as Præsto, I am better than, Supero, I am taller than,) require after them an Ablative Case of the Noun, which signifies the measure, by how much, or the thing, wherein.

1. There shall be no other Contention betwixt you and me, than which shall out-do the other in Point of Friendship.
2. It is incredible, how much I out-go my Master in Wisdom.

E

3. The

3. The Labours of *Orpheus* do *as much exceed* the Labours of *Hercules* in *Dignity*, as the Works of Wisdom excel the Works of Fortitude.

¶ Quibuslibet Verbis additur, &c.

TWO Nouns together, or a Noun and Pronoun with a Participle exprest or understood, being put absolute, that is to say, neither governing nor governed of a Verb, but independent, and not linkt to another part of the Sentence by *of*, *or*, *from*, &c. are put in the Ablative Case; as, *Authore Senatu Bellum geritur. Me duce vinces. Sublato clamore prælium committitur.* The Sign is, being,

This Ablative Case may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, quum, quando, si, &c. as, Rege veniente, that is, Dum veniret Rex. Me duce, that is, si ego dux fuero.

1. *Typhon* having worsted *Jupiter* in a Conflict, carried him upon his Shoulders into a remote Country, and cutting out the sinews of his Hands and Feet (*the sinews &c. being cut out*) left him miserably mangled and maimed.

2. The flower *Narcissus* appears in the beginning of the Spring, and is sacred to the Infernal Powers, *Pluto, Proserpine*, and the *Furies*.

3. *Pan* presumed to put it to the tryal who was the better Musician, he or *Apollo*, and by the Judgment of *Midas* (*Midas being Judge*) was indeed preferr'd: but the wise Judge had a pair of Asses Ears clapt to his Noddle for his Sentence.

4. Swans, when their Death approaches, sing melodious and mournful Hymns.

¶ Verbis

Verbis quibusdam additur, &c.

After certain Verbs, the Word expressing Part or Parts of a thing, may be put in the Genitive, Accusative, or Ablative, by the Figure Synecdoche; as, Pendet animi. Desipit mentis. Candet dentes. Ægrotat animo, magis quam corpore. When you have an Ablative, [in] may be understood. When a Genitive, [parte.] When you have an Accusative, it looks as if [secundum] were understood; but since secundum is never exprest, it can't properly be said to be understood.

The sign of Synecdoche is [in] or, [as to.]

Ablative.

1. I am sick both in Body and Mind.
2. He is unfit to run a Race, who is maimed on both his Feet.

Accusative.

1. Ceres first opened the Soil with the crooked Plough: she first gave Fruit, and kindly Nourishment to Mankind: she first gave Laws: we are in all things the Bounty of Ceres.

† **T**HIS Accusative by Synecdoche is used by Prose-Writers too; especially in these words, quid, ecquid, quidquam, hoc, nihil, nonnihil, &c.

1. Tho' Adam and his Wife were both naked, yet they were not at all ashamed.

2. *As to ~~that~~ wherein I am blamed, I am without Fault.*

3. *The Gauls differ from other Nations in this, that they suffer not their Children to come to them in Publick, till they are grown to such an Age, as to be able to bear Arms.*

Quædam tamen offeruntur, &c.

W*ords expressing Part or Parts of a thing are put in the Genitive too; as was said before; as,*

1. *Antipho torments me to the very Soul: He it is, I pity.*

Eidem Verbo, &c.

T*HE same Verb may govern at the same time several Cases, by several Rules in the Grammar.*

This is not a Rule of new Construction, but only refers us to other Rules in the Grammar.

1. *He kill'd his Mother with his own Hand, in the presence of his Father.*

2. *There is a certain Civility in Humane Nature, which will not suffer Men to wrong the dead, and to deny them the just Commendation of their Worth.*

Passivis additur Ablat. &c.

A *Verb Passive will have after it an Ablative with the Preposition a or ab, and sometimes a Dative. The Ablative or Dative signifies the Person, Agent,*

English Examples.

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or Doer. *The sign in English is, by. Of, is rarely used but in old English.*

Note. *The same Ablative or Dative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb, if it be made by the Active: as, Ego lego Virgilium. Petas tu famam.*

1. *Pan challenged Cupid at Wrestling, by whom he was foiled.*

2. *The Curiosity of Men, in prying into Secrets, is set forth by the Ancients in two Examples: The one of Actæon, the other of Pentheus.*

3. *Actæon having beheld Diana naked was turned into a Stag, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.*

4. *Pentheus climbing up into a Tree, to see the hidden Sacrifices of Bacchus, was torn in pieces by the Bacchanal Women.*

A Dative.

1. *The same Man, who in his Prosperity was begirt with Troops of Attendants, is taken of (Noscor) by no one, in his Adversity.*

2. *Dame Fortune, do thy Worst. Thou hast used me so barbarously already, that no Burden can now be felt (Sentio) by me.*

¶ Quorum Participia, &c.

After the two Participles of a Verb Passive, a Dative is more used than an Ablative, with a or ab.

1. *After many Battels, and after the Loss of many Cities, conquer'd by the many Nations under*

Agamemnon in a long War, at last *Troy* was overthrown.

2. No one of this Number shall go away unpresented by me.

3. *Bacchus* took to Wife *Ariadne*, forsaken by *Theseus*. He rode in a Chariot drawn by *Tygers*.

4. Wherein any one speaks truth, in that he is to be defended by every Lover of truth.

¶ *Cæteri casus manent in Passivis, &c.*

ALL other Cases (except the Transitive Case) are the same after a passive, which the Active requires. The Case which an Active governs, as Active, never continues in the Passive: the rest do.

1. The Blind see, the Lame walk, the Lepers are cleansed, the Deaf hear, the Dead rise again, the Poor are taught the Gospel.

2. Oftentimes, even from Princes most present, the truth of their Affairs is conceal'd.

3. He was first askt his Opinion.

4. The rich Ground was not only demanded (poscor) to yield Crops, and nourishment, which it ought, but Men went into the bowels of the Earth.

¶ *Quibusdam tum Verbis, tum, &c.*

Infinitive Moods are set after some both Verbs and Adjectives.

¶ Note. When two Verbs come together without a Nominative Case between, the latter Verb, whether it has the sign [To] before it, or no, shall be the Infinitive Mood.

1. Proteus *could turn* himself into all manner of Forms; into Fire, into Water, into the shape of Beasts, and the like.

2. The *Russians* in their Churches *use*, out of zeal and Reverence, *to knock* their Heads against the Ground.

3. Nature *knows how to mourn* without our teaching.

4. It is then only a Man *begins to live*, when he has got above the Fears of Death.

5. Crocodiles *shed Tears*, when they *would devour*.

6. Children, if they get a fall, will never leave *bawling*, till the naughty Ground is beaten, and then all is well again.

Adjectives governing an Infinitive Mood.

1. Wine is most *powerful to excite* and kindle Passions of what kind soever, as being in a manner common Nurse to them all.

2. He was *expert* I confess *at sticking to stick*) things tho' never so far off, with a dart thrown but *more expert at bending* the Bow.

¶ Ponuntur interdum figuratè, &c.

Sometimes Infinitive Moods stand all alone by themselves, without a Principal Verb; something being understood by the Figure Elleipsis. This sort of Elleipsis is used Two ways; either with a Question, or without a Question: with a Question, when Indignation is express; in which Case it is more lively, and natural to speak abruptly, than at full length; as,

Hæcine fieri flagitia! *Here æquum est, par est, oportet, or some such word is understood. Without a Question, when an Author in a Narration omits the Principal Verb for Brevity sake; as, Interea Catilina cum expeditis in primâ acie versari: laborantibus succurrere: multum ipse pugnare, sæpe hostem ferire. Here, cœpit, or aggressus est, is understood.*

With a Question.

1. That any Man should *complain* his Stocking was rent, and never mind the wound of his Leg? One would think the greater trouble should swallow up the less, though it cannot cure it.

2. That a Man *should be forced* to live, when he hath no mind to it?

3. For a Raven *to value* himself upon his Croaking, or an Ass upon his Brayng!

4. That Lands and Houses, things which are not ours, and which we cannot keep, *should make* such a mighty Difference between one Man and another!

Without a Question.

1. Some *yielded*, others *pursued*: They neither *observed* their Standards, nor Ranks.

2. He *sought* for an opportunity to fight: through what parts he heard the Enemy was to come, he *corrupted* the fountains; sometimes he *shew'd* himself to *Metellus*, sometimes to *Marins*; he *attackt* the Reer, and presently *retreated* to the Hills.

Con.



Construction of Gerunds and Supines.

Gerunds, Gerundives, and Supines, govern such Cases as the Verbs from whence they came.

1. The Dog, out of Greediness *to get* both Pieces of Flesh, chops at the Shadow, and loses the Substance.
2. He that expects a Reward, *must do* his duty.
3. Go and *shew* (Latin *to shew*) *your self* to the Priest, and offer your Gift.

¶ Gerundia in Di pendent, &c.

When the English of the Infinitive Mood Active comes after any of these Substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, vis, amor, locus, &c. it shall be made by the Gerund in di: and the same Gerund in di, is used also after certain Adjectives, particularly, those six sorts of Adjectives that govern a Genitive Case, by Adjectiva quæ Desiderium, &c.

1. There is but one way *to come* into the World, but a wonderful many *to go* out.
2. *Pax* had Power *to strike* Men with Terrors, and

and those especially vain and superstitious; which are termed Panic Fears.

3. Pride and Cruelty never want a *Pretence to do Mischief*.

4. The Cock calls People out of their Beds to Work, when 'tis *time to rise*.

5. Nero would not so much as give the Expiring *leave to groan*, but caused their Mouths to be stoppt with Sponges.

6. Those that are kept in Obedience by Fear, only wait for an *opportunity to change* their Master.

7. I am transported with a *Desire to see* my Fore-Fathers, those Excellent Persons, of whom I have heard, and read, and written; and now I am going to them.

Adjectives.

1. I was never *fond* of believing Incredible things.

2. In Health think of Sickness, and in Life be *mindful of Dying*.

3. There is no playing with him that is *sure of winning*.

4. Every one is extremely *Covetous of Living*, but scarce any body is concerned, or takes any manner of Thought for living, as becomes him.

¶ Gerundia in Do, &c.

Gerunds in Do are used after Verbs in Manner of an Ablative Case, with, or without a Preposition.

With

With a Preposition.

1. *By Reading* you will become a full and copious Man; *by Meditating*, a profound Man; and *by discoursing*, a clear, distinct, and useful Man.

2. Halte is often faulty *in judging*.

3. The Means of speaking well, is joined *with writing*.

4. A Man is fairly dealt withal, if he can but escape the ill words of Men, *for doing well*, and obtain a Pardon for those Things which truly deserve Praise.

Without a Preposition.

1. An Old Man, above an Hundred Years of Age, being asked, how he came to live so long, answered, *by eating* before he was Hungry, and *drinking* before he was Dry.

2. The only good of Flattery is this; that *by Hearing* what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

¶ Gerundia in Dum, &c.

Gerunds in Dum are used in manner of an Accusative Case, after Prepositions governing that Case.

Note. When the sign of the Infinitive Mood follows in order to, to the intent that, this Gerund

may be used with *ad*, *ob*, *propter*: as for *inter* and *ante*, they signify time.

Ante.

1. Reason deliberates *before it judges*; but Anger passes Sentence without deliberation.

Inter.

† **N**Ote. *This Preposition signifies at the Time, or in the midst of doing a Thing; as,*

1. When *Ceres*, upon the loss of her Daughter, had hid her self, *Pan*, as he was hunting, lighted upon her, and acquainted the rest of the Gods, where she was.

Ob, or, Propter.

1. Who is there that will not part with his Children, as well as his Goods, *to save his Life*?

Ab.

1. Apply your self *to Learn* more, as long as there is any thing left that you do not know.

2. There are some Men, that seem to read other Mens Books, *not to judge fairly, but to censure.*

¶ Cum significatur Necessitas, &c.

A Gerund in Dum join'd with the Impersonal est, and implying some necessity or duty to do a thing, may have both the Active and Passive Construction of the Verb from whence it is derived: as, Utendum est ætate, Or Pacem Trojano à Rege petendum, *Virg.* Iterandum eadem ista mihi, *Cic.* Plura dixi, quam dicendum fuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* Serviendum est mihi amicis, *Cic.*

1. I must grind in the Mill-House: I must be fetter'd: I must drudge in the Country.
2. Whatsoever we want our selves, we must take care for (*consulo*) the Common Wealth.
3. Sooner or later all Men must dye.
4. As far as I see, we must lie here all Night.

¶ Vertuntur Gerundivæ Voces, &c.

These three Gerunds are often elegantly turn'd into Gerundive Adjectives in Dus; and then they agree in Case, Gender, and Number, with the word which they govern, as Gerunds: for Example: The glory of making Honey; here if you use the Gerund, it must be, generandi mel; if the Gerundive Adjective, generandi mellis.

† Note. The Gerund in Di passes into a Genitive: the Gerund in Do into a Dative or Ablative: the Gerund in Dum into an Accusative.

Genitive.

1. *Bacchus* being but a Youth invented and taught the Art of *Planting* and *Dressing Vines*.

Accusative.

1. The Want of Force, Strength, and other Abilities *to compass our Ends* must be supplied by Industry and Invention.

Dative.

1. Twelve Years were spent *upon the building the Colossus* at *Rhodes*.

Ablative.

1. There are some Malicious Natures that place all their Delight *in doing ill Turns*.

2. An old Courtier, being asked, how he kept in Favour so long, answer'd *by receiving Injuries*, and taking no notice of them.

¶ Prius Supinum activè, &c.

When the English of the Infinitive Mood Active follows a Verb, Participle, or Gerund, that betokens moving to a Place, as, going, coming, &c. then instead of the Infinitive Mood, you must, if you will make to this Rule, use the first Supine: as,

1. The

1. The Place of *Proteus* his abode was a huge Cave, where his Custom was every day at Noon to count his Flocks of Sea-Calves, and then go to sleep.

2. *Perseus* was sent by *Pallas* to destroy *Medusa*, who was very mischievous to the Western Parts of the World, and especially about the utmost Coast of *Hiberia*.

¶ *Posterius Supinum, &c.*

When the English of the Infinitive Mood Passive [to be] comes after a Noun Adjective, it may be made by the latter Supine: as,

1. Death is so easie to be met with, that the smallest thing in the World may strike us with it.

2. The loss of an only Son, grown up to be well fixed and settled in a Virtuous Course, is a thing very hard to be born.



Construction of Words betokening part of Time.

¶ *Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.*

Nouns which betoken part of time (as Night, Summer, Winter, Spring, &c.) answering to the Question [when?] are used in the Ablative, sometimes in the Accusative. The Ablative

is

is govern'd of in understood; the Accusative of per,
or sub.

Ablative.

1. The Poor of *Russia in Winter* eat Straw dried and stamp'd; *in Summer* Grass and Roots: at all times Bark of Trees is good Meat with them

2. In *Russia* Wives are brought to bed by their Husbands, and the next day go about, as before.

3. His Friendships were inviolable. The same Men with whom he was familiar in his Youth, were his nearest acquaintance at the day of his Death.

Accusative.

1. At that time Augustus Cæsar put out a Decree, that all the World should be taxed.

¶ Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.

BUT Nouns, which signify Continuance of Time, with ut Interruption, that is, Nouns answering to the Question, [how long?] are used in the Accusative, sometimes in the Ablative.

Accusative.

1. The Israelites mourned *Thirty days* for their two famous Leaders, *Moses and Aaron*.

2. There

2. There were some Creatures in *Pontus*, whose lives lasted but *one day*; they were born in the Morning, came to their full growth at Noon, grew old in the Evening, and at Night dyed.

An Ablative of the Continuance of Time.

1. There is no Confinement equal to that of the *Turkish Women*; for a Servant may live Twenty years in a Family, without seeing the Face of his Mistress.

¶

¶ Dicimus etiam, &c.

Here we are told, what Prepositions are used with Nouns of Time. Every Example is a Rule for making Latin.

1. He was well employed, who for fifteen years together, with great pains endeavoured to get the habit of hoping for nothing.

2. I suppose there is scarce a Village with us in *England*, if it be any thing populous, but affords some Man or Woman of *Fourscore years of Age*.

2. Children weep while they see their Parents putting into the Grave, but within a few days they forget their sorrow.

4. In the year Seven hundred and thirty three, on the eighteenth of the Kalends of September, was an Eclipse of the Sun, obscuring almost his whole Orb, as with a black Shield.

Construction of Words signifying Place.¶ *Spatium loci, &c.*

N*O*uns signifying how far one place is distant from another, or any measure of the length or breadth of a place after a Verb, are put in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative.

1. The North Parts of *Russia* are so barren, that the Inhabitants are forced to go a Thousand Miles to fetch their Corn.
2. *Cæsar* pitcht his Camp three Miles from the Enemy's Camp.

¶ *Nomina Appellativa, &c.*

C*o*mmon Names of Places, (as City, Town, Forum, School, Church, &c.) also proper Names of whole Countries, Provinces, or Nations (as England, France, Italy, &c.) are put after Verbs of moving or remaining, with a Preposition, signifying to, from, in, or by, in such Case as the Preposition requires: as, *Proficilcor ab Urbe. Vivit in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam.*

1. *Henry* the Seventh in *England*, and *Lewis* the Twelfth in *France*, proved famous, the one for his Prudence, the other for his Justice.

2. *Aneas*, at the burning of *Troy*, with his Son *Ascanius*, and a collected Number that escaped, after long wandering on the Sea, arriv'd in *Italy*.

3. De-

3. Departing from *Scotland* I came to *Berwick*, and so into *England*.

¶ Omne Verbum admittit, &c. 1723

THE Proper Name of a City, Town, or lesser Island (as *Rome*, *London*, *Rhodes*, &c.) with these signs in or at before it, is put after any Verb in the Genitive Case; provided the Latin Name of the Place be of the First or Second Declension, and Singular Number: as,

1. Exercises of divers kinds were instituted in honour of *Jupiter*, at *Olympia* in *Peloponnesus*, to which resorted such out of *Greece*, as contended for Prizes.

2. *Erastus* abode at *Corinth*: *Trophimus* I left sick at *Miletum*.

3. We stay'd part of a Day at *Rhodes*, and set Sail the same Night with a fair wind.

4. At *Cyprus*, the Air is so sweet, clear, and temperate, that the Weather is perpetually fair.

¶ Hi Genitivi, Humi, &c.

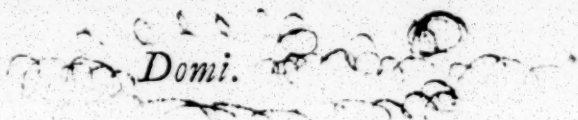
THese four words, *Humus*, *Domus*, *Militia*, *Bellum*, with these signs on, in, or at, before them, tho' they be Appellatives, are yet used in the Genitive Case, like Proper Names of Towns and Cities.

Humi may be govern'd of solo understood: *Domus* of *testo*: *Militiæ* of *munere*: *Bellicæ* of *tempore*.

Humi

Humi.

1. The Island of *Jersey* is so extremely pester'd with Serpents and Toads, that the Houses are full of 'em, and none of the Peasants dare lie upon the Ground.

*Domi.*

1. Men would not send their adventures to *Arabia* and *India*, if they could have a better Market at Home.

Militiæ, Belli.

1. Even in the *War* (as I have heard) and in his Marches, the *Turk* gives most of his directions by Signs.

2. Opportunity hath a mighty stroke in all Affairs of humane Life, and more especially in *War*.

3. He was a Man endu'd with all Nobleness of Mind, frugal, temperate, mild and magnanimous, in *War* bold and watchful, invincible against Lucre, and the Assault of Bribes.

¶ *Domi non alios, &c.*

THE Genitive Case, *Domi*, admits no other Adjectives to agree with it, but *meæ*, *tux*, *sux*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, *alienæ*. The meaning of which Rule is this. Though *Domi* and *Domus* come both from

from the same Nominative, yet the Custom of the Latin Tongue has so prevailed, that *Domus* always signifies of a House; and never at Home, and *Domi* signifies at Home,, and never of the House: so that we must not say *parvæ* or *magnæ* *Domi*, or put any other Adjective with it, than one of those six.

1. Many times that which galls a Man at his own House, gives him no Offence at all abroad.
2. *Diodorus* lived many years at our House.
3. A Fool is always busie at another Man's House.

¶ *Verum si Proprium loci nomen, &c.*

THIS Rule is an Exception to, or rather a Distinction of *Omne Verbum, &c.* as if *Lily* should have said, If the Proper Name of the Town, or City, be of the First or Second Declension, and singular Number, it shall be the Genitive Case. *Verum si, &c.* But if it be of the Third Declension, or want the singular Number, then it shall be put in the Ablative Case: as,

Neglectum Anxuri præsidium. Why is it *Anxuri*, and not *Anxuris*? because *Anxur* is of the Third Declension.

Vixi Romæ & Venetiis. Why is it *Venetiis* the Ablative, and not *Venetiarum* the Genitive? Because *Venetia* wants the singular number.

† The mentioning the Dative in the Rule seems to be a mistake; these words, *Tiburi*, *Anxuri*, *Carthagini*, being not the Dative but Ablative Case, which ended antiently in *i* as well as *e*.

Of the Plural Number only.

1. What Afflictions did I endure at *Antioch*, at *Iconium*, at *Lystra*!

2. There was one *Arganthonius* at *Gades*, that reigned Eighty years, and lived an Hundred and twenty.

Of the Third Declension.

1. *Lyfander* used to say, that there was at *Lacedæmon* the most honourable abode for old Age: for old Age is no where held in greater Honour.

¶ Sic utimur *Ruri*, vel, &c.

THIS Appellative *Rus*, having the sign in or at before it in English, is used in the Ablative, like Proper Names of the third Declension.

1. He that's a Slave in the Town, is a kind of Petty Prince in the Country.

¶ Verbis significantibus motum ad, &c.

THE Proper Name of a Town or City, or lesser Island, of what Declension or Number soever, is put in the Accusative Case after Verbs of moving to a Place: as,

1. *Tychicus* I have sent to *Ephesus*. *Demas*, out of a love to this present World, has forsaken me,
and

and is gone to *Theſſalonica*: *Creſcens* into *Galatia*, and *Titus* into *Dalmatia*.

2. He came to *Rome* attended with but very few of his Friends.

3. His Parents went to *Jeruſalem* every Year at the Feaſt of the Paſſover.

4. Have you brought your Daughter with you, *Chremes*, upon which account you went hence to *Lemnos*.

¶ Ad hunc modum, &c.

THeſe two Common Names *Rus* and *Domus* are uſed ſo; namely, in the Accuſative Caſe, after Verbs of moving to a Place, like proper Names: as,

1. As I was walking to our Country-Houſe, in the Road (as 'tis uſual with People when they are uneaſy) a thouſand things came into my head one after another, which I took all in the worſt ſenſe.

2. Go Home, *Datus*, and get my Supper ready.

¶ Verbis ſignificantibus motum à loco, &c.

THE Proper Name of a Town or City, or ſmaller Place, of what Declenſion or Number ſoever it be, is put in the Ablative Caſe after Verbs of moving from or by that Place: as,

1. He that goes from *Rome* to *Brundifium* by the *Appian* way, has a pleaſant Journey of it, tho' ſomewhat long.

2. I took my Journey by *Laodicea*.

¶ Ab

¶ Ad eundem modum, &c.

THese two Appellatives also *Rus* and *Domus* are used, like Proper Names, in the Ablative Case, after Verbs of moving from a Place. As for the sign By before *Rus* and *Domus*, that I never saw.

1. He went from *Home* at Two a Clock, and said he would be at Home again by Four without fail.

2. I am terribly afraid, lest, before I get Home, my Father should be come back from the Country.



The Construction of Verbs Impersonal.

THese two Impersonals, *Interest* and *Refert*, signifying to Concern, require a Genitive Case, except in *me*, *thee*, *himself*, *us*, *you*, and *whom*; for these Particles must be latin'd by *meâ*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostrâ*, &c. which Ablatives Feminine may agree with *re* in *refert*, if that be the word used; or if *interest* be the word, with *re* understood, the Ablative Case of *res*. Some maintain that *mea*, *tua*, &c. are Accusatives Neuter; *refert mea* being at length, *hoc refert se ad mea negotia*: *interest mea*, *hoc interest inter mea negotia*. If so, it may be askt, how *re* in *refert* comes to be long, and *â* in *meâ*, &c.

1. *It concerns every body*, to look to the saving of that, which being lost cannot be redeemed.

2. *It concerns the King* to take care for the safety of his Subjects, and *the Subjects*, for the safety of their King.

3. *It concerns me*, and all Men to look to our selves: the World is full of Knaves. —

4. *It mightily concerns you* who are Parents, that your Children be brought up virtuously.

5. *It concerns you* as well as *me*.

6. Prudence consists in the Knowledge and the Choice of those things; which *it concerns us* to desire or to decline.

¶ Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.

Besides a Genitive of the Person, these two Impersonals Interest and Refert govern a Genitive Case also of the degree of Concernment, express'd by Tanti, Quanti, Magni, &c. with their Compounds: as.

1. *It signifies little* to study Virtue, without practising it. —

1. *It little matters* how much Money a Man has, if he be honest.

3. *It is of great concern* to us, that you be present when our Cause is to be tried.

4. *It mightily concerns a Master of a Family*, to give something to that ragged sort of People, that come about, with Pray, Master, remember the Bone-fire; lest they pull up his Pales. —

An Example of all the three Cases together.

1. *It mightily concerns me, and the Consuls, that the Republick receive no detriment.*

Et, Interest ad laudem meam.

Interest also governs an *Accusative* with *ad* signifying it is of moment or importance towards. *This is no Example to the Rule, but a Rule of it self, brought in by the bye, as, Qui suum commodum posthabuit præ meo commodo, under Dativum postulant, &c. and pertinet in utramque partem, under His verò attinet, &c.*

1. *It is of moment towards the getting Praise, to shun it.*

A Dative after Impersonals.

¶ *In Dativum feruntur, &c.*

These *Impersonals* following (Leave out *certum est*, which is no *Impersonal*) govern a *Dative Case*. *The sign in the English is commonly To, or For.*

1. *If it were lawful for a pious Man, to chuse what death he would dye of, I think there is none more desirable than a sudden one.*

2. *It happens to Mankind to be happy and miserable by turns.*

3. *It conduces to long Life, to be much abroad, and in the open Air.* —

4. *It happens out ill to Cocks and Lambs from Cats and Wolves.*

5. *A School-Master, that has no Assistant is not at leisure to be sick.*

Impersonals governing an Accusative Case.

These three Impersonals *delectat, juvat, decet* with the Compounds of *Decet*, as *dedecet, ad-decet, condecet*, require an Accusative Case: as for *Oportet*, that might well have been spared, since it governs no Accusative Case; being a Verb Neuter: *Patremfamilias* in the Example is not governed of *Oportet*, but comes before the Infinitive Mood *Esse*. It is necessary that an Householder be, &c.

1. *It becomes not a Man of Honour and Wisdom, to contest with Scoundrels, where there is only Reputation to be lost, and none to be gotten.*

2. *It may become one Man to do that, which would be absolutely intolerable in another.* —

3. *The Master was well enough pleased, when his Dog played with him, but cudgelled the Ass that attempted it.*

¶ *His verò attinet, &c.*

These three Impersonals *Attinet, Pertinet, and Spectat*, require an Accusative with the Preposition *Ad*.

1. *It belongs not to me, to intermeddle with other Men's Business.*

2. *It is not my Business to judge of the Secrets of other Men's Hearts.*

¶ His Impersonalibus subjicitur &c.

These six Impersonals *pœnitent, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget, govern an Accusative and Genitive both at the same time. In Construing verbatim, the Accusative is the first Case. The Accusative is of the Person, the Genitive of the Thing, unless when both are Persons: as, nos nostri pœnitent.*

† Note. *In making to this Rule, The English must be changed. For that which is the Nominative in English, must always almost be the Accusative in Latin.*

1. *Rise early to your Business, learn good things, and oblige good Men; these three things you shall never repent of.*

2. *When Alexander was advis'd to set upon the Enemy by Night, he declar'd, he scorn'd a stolen Victory. I had rather, says he, have occasion to be sorry for my ill Fortune, than asham'd of my good.*

3. *Who will pity him who having many soft Pillows whereon to lay his head, will needs lay it on a Stone?*

4. *Many a proud Man is asham'd of a scandalous Extraction, that is not at all asham'd of a scandalous Life.*

Construction of the Impersonal Passive.

¶ Verbum impersonale, &c.

A Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice governs the same Case that a Verb Personal of the Passive Voice does, that is, an Ablative with a or ab, or a Dative of the Agent, Person, or Doer: as.

1. In a late Congress of Philosophers which I was at, it was stoutly disputed from two till Four, by both sides, whether a Snail's Horns were her Eyes.

¶ Qui quidem Casus, &c.

AS for which Case, that sometimes it not express, that is, the Ablative with a or ab, or the Dative of the Agent is sometimes understood after a Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice: as, Strato discumbitur ostro, sc. illis, or ab illis.

1. The Infernal Powers granted Orpheus leave to take away his Wife with him; but on this condition, that she should follow him, and he not look back upon her, till he came (*pervenio*) to the light of the upper World. —

2. It was fought eagerly on both sides for two Hours.

¶ Verbum Impersonale passivæ, &c.

A Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice may be taken for every Person of both Numbers indifferently, as well one as t'other: as, *Curritur*: that is, *curro*, is, it, &c. namely by Virtue of an Oblique Case join'd to it: as, *Curritur à me*, that is, I run; *curritur ab illis*, that is, they run.

1. I weep, thou weepst, he weepeth, we weep, ye weep, they weep.



Construction of Participles.

¶ Participia regunt casus, &c.

ALL Participles, you know, come from Verbs. Therefore whatever Case the Verb governs, you may be sure the Participle deriv'd from that Verb governs the same Case. Thus *Imitor*, the Verb, governs an Accusative: therefore the Participles of *Imitor*, as, *Imitans*, *Imitatus*, *Imitaturus*, govern an Accusative also. *Utor* governs an Ablative: therefore *utens*, *usus*, and *usus* govern an Ablative too. *Eripio* governs a Dative, by *Vertitur hic Ablativus aliquando*, &c. Therefore *Ereptus* governs a Dative.

1. The *Græc* were from their Birth Hoary-headed resembling Old Women.

2. *Orpheus*.

2. *Orpheus* went down to hell with his Harp, to try if he could recover his Wife, *snatcht* from him by untimely Death.

3. The Greatness and Success of *Rome* is chiefly to be ascribed to their *Piety* and Religion.

¶ *Quamvis* in his, &c.

THE meaning of this Rule depends intirely upon the last Example to *Participia regunt*, &c. namely, *diligendus ab omnibus*: as if *Lily* should have said, though we sometimes find an Ablative Case with a Preposition after Participles in *Dus*, yet a Dative is oftner used after them.

1. Before we go to Dinner, my Father is to be expected a while by us.

Participles governing a Genitive Case.

¶ *Participiorum Voces*, &c.

Participles when they are changed into Participial Adjectives, require a Genitive Case.

Here note, that Participial Adjectives may be known Four ways. The first is, when the Participial Adjective governs a different Case from the Verb that it is derived from: as, *appetens vini*, greedy of Wine.

The Second, when it is Compounded with a Preposition, which the Verb that it comes of, cannot be compounded with: as, *indoctus*, *innocens*.

The Third, when it forms all the degrees of Comparison:

parison: as, Amans, Amantior, Amantissimus, Doctus, Doctior, Doctissimus.

The Fourth when it has no respect, nor express difference of time: as, profusus the Participle signifies, having been poured forth, with respect to time past; whereas profusus the Participial Adjective signifies profuse or lavish, without any respect at all or Tense, or Time, which two words mean the same Thing.

1. *John Cheke was excellently skill'd in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Tongue.*

1. *He that is unexperient'd in Physick, should not profess himself a Physician.*

3. *Salust the Historian was very careful in keeping (retinens) the proprieties of Words. —*

4. *No Man upon Earth was a greater lover of Right than he: no Woman a greater reverer (revere) of the Gods than she.*

Participles governing an Accusative Case.

¶ *Exosus, perosus, &c.*

T*These three Participles Exosus, Perosus, and Pertæsus signify actively, and govern an Accusative Case.*

1. *Many times we hate a Man for doing that very thing, which we would hate him for on the other side, if he did not it.*

2. *A Man that is ever Shifting and Changing, is not, in truth, so Weary of his Condition, as of Himself.* —

3. If a *Turk* is weary of his *Wife*, he may turn her away when he pleases, paying back her Dowry.

¶ Exosus & perosus etiam, &c.

AS for *Exosus* and *Perosus*, they signifie *Passively* also, and then they govern a *Dative Case* of the *Agent*, or *Person*, according to the general Rule, *Quorum Participia frequentius Dativis gaudent.*

1. The *French* are mutually hated by the *Spaniards*, and the *Spaniards* by the *French*.

¶ Natus, prognatus, &c.

THese seven Participles, *Natus*, *Prognatus*, *Satus*, *Cretus*, *Creatus*, *Ortus*, and *Editus*, govern an *Ablative Case*, which *Ablative* is govern'd of a *Preposition* understood, *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, *de*, which we find many times express'd.

Atque ex me hic non natus est, sed ex fratre.
Ter. Adel.

Trojano à sanguine cretus. *Virg.*

Ab origine cretus eadem. *Or.*

1. They say, that *Love* came of an *Egg* that was laid by *Nox*.

2. *Plutarch*, in the *Life* of *Cimon*, affirms directly that *Thucydides* was descended from the *Thracian Kings*.

3. The *Athenians* had an opinion of themselves, that they were not descended from other *Nations*, but that their *Ancestors* were ever the *Inhabitants* of *Attica*.



Construction of Adverbs.

Adverbs governing a Nominative.

¶ En & ecce demonstrandi Adverbia, &c.

EN and Ecce are used for see, behold, lo, when one calls upon another, to observe, or take notice of; and if a Noun follow, that Noun is put in the Nominative Case, sometimes in the Accusative.

1. See the Fruits of Idleness! I was a better Scholar a Year ago, than I am now.

2. If you wou'd have me set you right in some things which by reason of your Youth you understood but little, see here I am ready (ecce me) to do it for you.

¶ En & ecce exprobrantis, &c.

WHen en or ecce are spoken by way of Contempt, or Upbraiding, they govern an Accusative only.

1. See the Ingratitude of this Wretch! I sav'd his Life, and he seeks my Death.

Adverbs governing a Genitive Case.

¶ Quædam adverbia loci, &c.

ADverbs of Quantity, Time, and Place require Genitive Case of the Noun following.

Of Place.

1. When a Man is once come to this pass, (*eo loci*) not to care what others say of him, the next step is, to have no care what himself does.
2. Now cannot I tell *whereabout in the World* I am, if any body should ask me.
3. *Wherever* he be *in the World*, I'll hunt him out.

Adverbs governing a Genitive Case.

1. *The next day after*, Caesar turn'd his March from the *Helvetians*, and made towards *Bibracte*.
2. Before *the Flood*, Men liv'd Seven, Eight, or Nine Hundred Years: *Now-a-days* a Man can scarce turn himself about in the World, but he is admonished by Gray Hairs, to prepare for his Winding-Sheet.
3. There goes more to the making up of one Wise man, *now-a-days*, than in ancient Times of Seven.

Adverbs of Quantity governing a Gen.

1. No Creature is more troublesome than a Man that has got *but a little Wit*.
2. Many are Honest, because they have not *sunning enough* to be Knaves.
3. Under a fair outside there often lies hid a *undance of Wickedness*.

¶ Instar æquiparationem, &c.

THIS *Aptote Noun* Instar (*how it got among the Adverbs I cannot tell*) signifying Likeness, Equality, or Proportion, governs a Genitive Case.

1. Some Men live *ex tempore*, without any particular Design; *like Ships* upon the vast Ocean, without any Compass, or Pilot, that do rather wander than travel, being carried up and down according as every Wind or Tide drives them. —

2. We are toss'd hither, and thither, by our Passions, *like a Feather* in a Storm.

3. Some Men are *as bold as Hercules*, where they know there is no Danger.

4. The Peasants of *Malta* are *as black as Ægyptians*; for they take no care to preserve themselves from the Sun; and the most Scorching heat is not able to make them leave off working. —

5. *Virgil* is *as good as all the Latin Poets besides*.

¶ Hic apponitur, &c.

Sometimes the Preposition *Ad* is placed before Instar, with a Genitive after it: as,

1. This Vine branch is four Fingers long already; *to what a length* will it grow in a short time?

Adverbs governing a Dative Case.

¶ Quædam Dativum admittunt, &c.

Some Adverbs govern a Dative Case, as the Adjectives do, from whence they come. Thus the
Ad.

Adjective similis governs a Dative, by Adjectiva quibus Com. &c. therefore the Adverb Similiter, deriv'd from similis governs a Dative also. Conveniens: therefore Convenienter. Propinquus: therefore propinquius.

1. How ridiculous doth it appear for a Man to sit down and cry like a Child?
2. To live agreeable to Nature, is the way to live long.
3. I see my Brother's Son coming to meet me.
4. I had rather meet any one upon the Road, than a Man that lives by it. —
5. The nearer we approach to Virtue, the happier we are.

Adverbs governing an Accusative Case.

¶ Sunt quæ accusandi casum, &c.

Some Adverbs govern an Accusative Case, as the Prepositions do, from whence they come: thus Prope the Preposition governs an Accusative: therefore propius the Adverb deriv'd from it, governs an Accusative also: as,

1. Whilst a Man is strong of body, and sprightly in Mind, he is many times nearer Death than he imagines.
2. Those that live next the Church, sometimes come the seldomest thither.

¶ Cedo flagitantis, &c.

WHEN you meet with such like Expressions, give me, fetch me, reach me, &c. it is more elegant.

gant to use *cedo* the Adverb, with an Accusative after it, than to use the proper Verb.

1. He that says to a Blind Man, *reach me this* or that, slyly upbraids him with his misfortune.

Adverbs governing an Ablative Case.

¶ Adverbia diversitatis, *aliter*, &c.

These two Adverbs of diversity *aliter*, *secus*, with *ante* and *post*, are often found with an Ablative Case.

Aliter, *secus*.

1. He perceives it to fall out *much otherwise* than he expected.

Post with an Ablative Case.

1. Not *much after* you was gone from me, in came my Brother.

2. *Two days after*, *Ariovistus* sends Embassadors to *Caesar*, to tell him, that he desir'd to treat with him about those things, which they had begun to treat of together, but had not finish'd.

Ante with an Ablative Case.

1. You utterly contradict, what you said a *little before*.

¶ Adverbia comparativi & superlativi *gradus*, &c.

Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative degree govern such Cases as Adjectives of the Compar-

tive and Superlative degree do. *What Case the Adjectives govern, was shewn before, Page the Eighty. The first Rule above them is Comparativa & Superlat. the last Tanto, Quanto, &c.*

Adverbs of the Comparative Degree.

1. *The more violently a Ship dashes against a Rock, the more miserably it is split and shattered.*
2. *Truth sure is more to be regarded than Friendship.*
3. *The Suevi have no private, separate ground among them: Nor is it lawful to abide longer than a Year in one Place.*
4. *As Apollonius the Rhetorician said, Nothing grows dry sooner than a tear.*
5. *A Man may often buy the same Book cheaper by half of one Bookseller, than another.*

Adverbs of the Superlative Degree.

1. *Of all Mankind it least concern'd you.*
2. *He that lives the worst of all, can yet censure him, that lives the best of all.*
3. *Last of all he appeared to me also.*
4. *He preached by so much the best of all; by how much he lived the worst.* —

¶ *Plus Nominativo, &c.*

THIS word Plus is found with a Nominative, Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative: which Cases are to be Paried by other Rules. When Plus governs a Genitive, the Rule is, *Adjectivum in Neutro Genere, &c. or Comparativa & Superlativa, &c.* When it governs an Ablative with the sign *than*, the Rule is, *Comparativa cum exponentur, &c.* When an

Ab-

Ablative with the sign by, Adsciscunt & alterum, &c. When it has a Nominative or an Accusative after it, quam is understood; for that word has a particular privilege of having quam understood after it.

A Nominative after Plus.

1. *Above fourscore thousand Britains* are said to have been slain on the Place; of the Enemy scarce Four hundred, and not many more wounded.

2. *Above two Years* will be spent in these trifles.

A Genitive.

1. *More strength* of Mind is necessary to bear a prosperous fortune handsomely, than an adverse one.

2. Some brute Animals have *more understanding*, than some Men.

An Accusative after Plus.

1. News was brought, *that* of the fifty thousand Men, *above half* were slain.

An Ablative with the sign than after Plus.

1. She liv'd *more than a year* with me.

An Ablative with the sign by after Plus.

1. Suarez has writ *more by half*, than ever I design to read.

¶ Conjunctiones copulativæ, &c.

Conjunctions Copulative, *as, & que, quoque, ac, atque, &c. Also Conjunctions Disjunctive, as, aut,*

aut, vel, ve, seu, &c. *Also* quam, tanquam, item, quasi, præterquam, ceu, sicut; (*which are properly Adverbs*) require the two Nouns, they come between to be both of the same Case. The reason of this is, because a word is understood: for, Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platonem, is at length Socrates docuit Xenophontem, & docuit Platonem. Utinam calidus esses aut frigidus, is at length, utinam calidus esses, aut esses frigidus.

1. The *Grecians* gave the common appellation of Barbarians to all Nations besides themselves.

2. The *Carians* having invented the Crest of the Helmet, and the handle of the Target, had therefore a Helmet and a Target buried with them.

3. *Lucan* is justly reckon'd by *Quintilian*, as a Rhetorician rather than a Poet.

4. The *Romans* were more indebted to *Numa Pompilius*, for settling Religion among them, than to *Romulus*, the Founder of their State.

Excepto, si casualis, &c.

Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive do not couple the same Cases, if some particular Construction of a word declin'd with Cases, that is, of a Noun require otherwise: as, Emi librum centussi, & pluris. Why is it Centussi, the Ablative? by, Quibuslibet verbis subiunctis, &c. Why is it pluris, the Genitive, and not plures, if it were in use? by, Excipiuntur hi Genitivi sine substantivis positi, tanti, quanti, pluris, &c.

1. Where have you been all this Summer, that I have not seen you? I have been at *London*, and *Paris*.

2. I bought a Piece of Ground for an hundred *Pounds* and *more*.

3. Did *Cicero* accuse *Verres* of Theft, or of *Sacrilege*, or of *both*? Of *both*.

4. Of what *faults* was he accused? Of *most* *grievous* ones.

5. If any one by chance depending upon his craft, has laid a Trap for our Youth, and cast us: is that the fault of *us*, or the *Judges*, who many times out of Envy take from the rich, or out of Pity add to the Poor.

6. *Cæsar* answer'd, that neither *his own*, nor the Custom of the *Roman People* allowed of his forsaking any Allies, that had deserv'd extremely well.

Aliquoties similes Modos, &c.

AS Conjunctions Copulative, &c. require the two Nouns, they come between, to be both of the same Case; so they require the two Verbs they come between, to be both of the same Mood and Tense: as,

1. Who *Arthur* was, and whether ever any such reign'd in *Britain*, hath been doubted heretofore, and may again with good reason.

2. *Jupiter* is said to have taken *Metis* to Wife, and perceiving that she was with Child, to have devoured her: whence he himself conceiving, brought forth *Pallas* armed, out of his Head.

¶ Aliquoties autem similes modos, sed, &c.

Sometimes these Copulatives joyn like Moods, but different Tenses; which happens, when one of the Verbs has one sign of a Tense before it, and the other another sign, different from that: as,

1. I have been, and will be hospitable, as long as I have wherewithal.

2. What an ungrateful wretch art thou, says the Wolf to the Crane! Thou hast brought off thy Head safe and sound out of my Mouth, and insisted upon a Reward.

3. She, faster than the South-wind, and wing'd Shaft, flies to land, and has lodg'd her self in the deep haven.

4. Thou hast blunted the edge of his Sword; and givest him not Victory in the Battel.

5 I knew a certain Woman in this Town, whose Husband had another Wife at Lemnos; by whom he had a Daughter, and brings her up privately.

Construction of Prepositions.

¶ Præpositio subaudita, &c.

THIS Preposition in and other Prepositions also, tho' understood, yet govern their usual Cases.

1. They sit in the Seat of Judgment, but go seldom by the Rule of Right.

2. As soon as ever the frozen Snake was come

to it self it kill'd the very Man that kept it in his Bosom, and brought it to life again.

3. *On the left side Molpeus, on the right, Ethemon charg'd upon him.*

¶ *Præpositio in composit. &c.*

A *Preposition join'd to a Verb, and becoming part of it by Composition, governs the same Case of the Noun following, which it would, if it stood alone by it self in Apposition. The sign of the Rule is when the English of the Preposition is or may be plac'd in Construing, just before the Case govern'd: as, Prætereo te infalutatum, I pass by thee unsaluted.*

1. *Ceres rov'd over the whole Earth, with a burning Torch in her hand, to find her Daughter Proserpine.*

2. *Dogs always bark at those they know not, and it is their Nature to accompany one another in those Clamours: so it is with the inconsiderate Multitude.*

3. *He that would know himself, must look to Himself.*

4. *If the Goat had had as much Brain as Beard, he would have bethought himself how to get out of the Wells before he went in.*

¶ *Verba composita cum, &c.*

V *Erbs compounded with a, ab, ad, con, de, e ex, in, sometimes have the very same Preposition that they are already compounded with, repeated over again with the Case of the Noun following, and that elegantly.*

1. *I have*

1. I have heard of a Woman, who was so passionately in love with a little Bitch, that at the death of it, she *fell into a Fever*, and was fain to keep her bed.

2. We may more easily *abstain from a thing* of which we never tasted, than refrain from it after a little acquaintance.

3. As *Endymion* was lying in a Cave under the Mountain in *Latmos*, *Luna* often descended from her *Sphere* to kiss him.

4. The rubbing of the Eye doth not *fetch* the Mote *out of it*, but makes it more red and angry.

5 He is a Madman, that to avoid a present, and a less Evil, *runs blindfold into a greater*.

6. He never *thrust* himself violently into a good *Opinion* of his Company. He was content to be known leisurely, and by degrees.

7. For my part I could never be perswaded, that Souls are alive, as long as they are in mortal bodies, and dye, as soon as they are *gone out of them*.

¶ In pro erga, &c.

IN *signifying Towards, Against, and To*, requires an *Accusative Case*.

In signifying towards.

1. The love of Parents *towards* their Children transcends the love of all Children *towards* their Parents.

2. 'Tis the Nature of Buffoons to be insolent *towards*

*to*wards those that will bear it, and as slavish to others, that are more than their Match.

In signifying against.

1. *Be* fierce against Calumny, as the Evil speaker *we* carry out Neighbours Crimes in sight, and throw our own over our Shoulders.

2. I hate to hear any thing that is harsh and severe said *against any one*, let it be never so witty.

3. The Heathens were wont to Paint their Jupiter with a Thunder-bolt in his Hand, to strike an awe into men, from daring to offend him, who stands always ready arm'd with Vengeance *against such* as provoke him.

In signifying to.

1. He that plays, when he ought to go to School, finds his business harder, when he returns to his Study, because of his past Idleness.

¶ Tenus gaudet Ablativo, &c.

Tenus governs an Ablative Case, both Singular and Plural.

1. Curio came as far as Dacia.

2. The Ancients handled these things acutely at far as words went.

At Genitivo tantum plurali.

Tenus governs a Genitive Case only Plural, not Singular.

The

The Genitive Plural after *tenuis* is mostly of words whose nature it is to be but two: as, *aurium, genuum, luminum, crurum.*

1. His Body is all Leprous from the Ancles and Toes *up to the Lips* and Ears.

¶ *Præpositiones cum, &c.*

THE Voices of Prepositions, if they are set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto, joined with them, are not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs.

1. With what kindness do men treat one another to their Face, and how hardly do they use them behind their Backs?

2. I sing'd the Toes of an Ape through a Burning-Glass once my self, and for a long time after he could not be brought to endure the sight of a Burning-Glass.

Construction of Interjections.

¶ *Interjectiones non raro absolutè, &c.*

Interjections are often put independently, and without a Case: as,

1. As soon as thou hearest of the Death of thy Friend, do not spend the time in bemoaning thy self, saying, *Alas!* what a Friend have I lost!

¶ *O, exclamantis, &c.*

O An Interjection of exclaiming, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative.

1. He that can get Thee, O *Pecunia*, shall be Noble, Valiant, Honest, and Wise.

2. O

2. *O glorious Day*, when I shall go to that great Council, and Assembly of Spirits, and have got out of this Tumult and Sink!

3. *O the wretched Old Man*, who in a life so long, could never see that Death is to be contemned!

† **N**OTE, *O* is sometimes understood, when Indignation is expressed.

1. The *Censoriousness*, and *Uncharitableness*, and *Insincerity* of Men, one towards another!

¶ Heu & Pro nunc Nom. &c.

HEU and pro have sometimes a Nominative, sometimes an Accusative.

1. *Wo is me wretched Woman!*

2. *O the honesty* of the Age! where's the man you can safely trust?

3. *Oh the horrid Vexation*, that there is in disputing or talking, with an impertinent Coxcomb; that ventures at all, knows nothing of the matter, will be kept to no Method, but is eternally out of Time!

¶ Hei & Væ, &c.

These two Interjections, Hei and Væ will a Dative.

1. *Ah me*, what troubles encompass the Wretch that meddles with Iron!

2. Offences must of necessity happen, but *two* to him, by whom they happen.

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